MENTS.

MACHINE.

Watch, and

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d or Rebuilt selling out to

H MACHINE charge, for

HINE CO.

ans, La.:

ORE & CO.,

OODS.

RADE SALE

6, 9:30 a. m.

DAY, Oct. 17.

at Auction
UNDRED CASES

& Rubbers

outy & Co. Suck-rranted; M. L. Alexis, and a full and Philadelphia-

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

8, at 9:30 o'clock.

ock of Easy Chairs and

ock of Lounges and

O., Auctioneers.

y and Fixtures and Wagons of

'S BAKERY

10 o'clock a, m. sharp

D & MUNZER,

SDAY, Oct. 16, at 10 ent line of

Y GOODS.

RIBBONS, FEATHERS, f Merinos and Clothing, les suitable for best trade.

MUNZER, Auctioneers.

AMARA & CO.,

SHOES, AND RUBBERS

at 10 a. m., will be sold Pararble-Top and B. W. Furniand Woolen Carpeta, Show-besks, Stoven, etc. IAM BKUSH, Auctioneer.

C. PARRY,

Clark-st...

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of Parlor Suits.

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GLOVES

Field, Leiter & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS. Will open Monday, Oct. 15, full assortments in

FALL AND WINTER

Comprising Kid, Cloth with Fur Top, Fleece and Lamb-

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Driving Gloves in great variety, Heavy Buck and Castor Gloves, the best selection we

have ever shown. Extra quality Buck Gloves. for Farmers' and Drovers'

Special Novelties!

For Evening Wear. Extra Long Silk Mitts, in Black, White and Opera Tints,

An Entirely New Article!

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Lucia Kid, All Colors. 2-Button, \$1.25; 3-Button,

\$1.50 --- the best Glove for the price sold in this market. Also 3-Button Kid in Dark Brown and Slate, at 65 cts.

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7 PER CENT. We are prepared to negotiate loans on choice im-Movad city property in sums of \$5,000 or over, as may be required, at 7 per cent. Smaller amounts at current TURNER & BOND, 102 Reat Washington-st.

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PROBASO & RUMNEY 262 STATE-ST.

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In consequence of the decease of THOMAS M.

MITH. late senior member of the firm of Thomas &
sohn M. Smitt, late senior member of the firm of Thomas &
sohn M. Smitt, we offer at private sale the valuable
Oll. Mill. PROVERTY situated on Smith's Wharf, in
the city of Baltimore.

The well-known reputation of the firm as successful
manufacturers of Linseed Oil is a sufficient guarantee
of the stratages of location and superior character of
the machinery and general equipment.

The capacity of the mill is from \$50 to 600 bushels in
JOHN CURLETT.

GERMAN H. HUNT,
JOHN M. SMITH,

KXECULORS.

LINEN CUFFS. KEEP'S CUFFS, Mr-ply, all-linen, very best quality, \$1.50 per hal sea, or 25c pair. 173 East Madison-st.



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MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yes most delicate of all persuance for use on the handkerchief, such a toliet, and in the bath, delichtid and healthful in the safe, from relieved weakness, tatigue, prostration, nerves and besidechs. Look out for counterfeits; always take the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, learn, Lamman & Kenp, New York, For also by Persuance, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Pealers.

SHIRTS. Keep's Patent Partly Made Dress Shirts.

BROTHERS.

factured expressly for our now

Handsome Matalasse and Basket Cloth Sacques, Velvet, Silk, and Galloon trimmed, at \$8.50,

Silk Fringe.

Extra quality fine All-Wool Basket Cloth, handsomely trimmed with deep folds of Lyons Silk Velvet, Chenille Cord and Silk Fringe, ranging from \$25 upward.

N. B .-- Full lines Silk Cloaks, fur-lined, at \$75 upward.

Will be found unusually attractive in Paris, Berlin, and Suits of our own manufacture.

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MME. DA SILVA AND MES. BRADFORD'S (LATE man Braugen Hoffman's) English, Frence, and Gerchildren with due Day School for young indies and reopen kept. 24. Mailes, No. 17 w. 38th-24. N. I., personally as above. A separatar be made by letter or thoroughly competent teachers. Lesthick Dory under thoroughly competent teachers. Lesthick Dory under Materinous Hawkins and Dr. Labberton. 2. B. MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S DAY AND BOARDING School for young ladies, 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-by E. Y. Fourteenth year begins October 1. 1977.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1877.

Gathering of the Trustees of Popular Authority at the President's Call.

CONGRESS.

Interest Principally Centering on the Organization of the Senate.

Serious Contingencies Threaten ing Republican Ascendency in That Body.

Speculations Regarding the Committee Appointments to Be Made by Randall.

Morrison Likely to Lose the High Post which He Held at the Last

Political Bushwacking the Programme of the Last Ditchtul of Filibusters.

Clerk Adams' Roll as It Will Be Called This Morning.

Proceedings of the Caucus which

Nominated Bandall for Speaker.

THE SENATE. INTEREST ATTACHING TO ITS ASSEMBLING.

ans, according to present calculations, will have four majority upon the assembling of the Senate to-morrow, counting Davis as Independ-ent. The only Republican absentees are Morton and Sharon. There is some feeling at the ab-sence of Sharon. The Democrats pretend that Conover will vote with them should there be an attempt to reorganize the Senate, but Conover has said lately that he has never been anything but a Republican, and never expected to be. Patterson has signed his name to a statement that he will vote for the admission of Butler, of South Carolina, and against the Republican contestant, Corbin. On the same principle Patters.n would be likely to vote for Spofford, of Louisians. The condition of the Senate, in view of these complications, is

THE MOST INTERESTING FRATURE OF THE SIT-

It will be impossible to prevent the opening of the Louisiana case after the credentials of Spofford are presented. It is most probable that the debate will come up on the question of referring these credentials to the Election Committee, as it did in the case of Keilogg at the mittee, as it did in the case of Keilogg at the executive session last spring, when Mr. Blaine made his sensational speech. Republican Senators will not consent to the admission of Butler from South Carolina. Prolonged and earnest debate on all questions relating to the Southern situation and the President's policy will ensue, for the very manifest reason that the admission of these two Senators might involve the entire question of a reorganization of the Senate Committees by the Democrats. Senators say that much time will be given in executive sessions to the discussion of

and to changes in offices. The temper of the Senators and the condition of the contested cases before the Senate seem now to make a brief, session improbable. The question of increasing or reducing the army will be presented to the House in connection with the Army Appropriation bill. This will inevitably cause consideration bill. tion bill. This will inevitably cause considera-ble debate. Both the Appropriation and the Military Committee would have to act in the matter. The navy deficiency can scarcely pass without attracting considerable attention in both Houses. The subject of rebuilding the Interior Department must be immediately con-sidered. The condition of the public archives in all the Government buildings will make de-lay in finding places of safety inexcusable. It,

lay in finding places of safety inexcusable. It, therefore, is

NOT NOW EXPROYED THAT THE SESSION WILL

EN SHORT.

Most of the older Senators think it will be nearly continuous until December. Those who live at a distance are inclined to begin general work in earnest, as this is the pleasantest season for working in Washington. The Republicans generally, since a Democratic Speaker has to be chosen, are better pleased with Randall than with any of the candidates. He has more knowledge of parliamentary matters and the history of legislation. The nomination of Adams leaves the important machinery of the Clerk's office undisturbed. During the last Congress his office was efficiently managed, and his 're-election will give fair satisfaction to all unprejudiced persons.

his 're-election will give fair satisfaction to all unprejudiced persons.

THE MODERATE DEMOCRATS think that the Republicans should regard the fact that Blackburn was not mentioned as a candidate in the caucus as a good index to the feeling among the better class of Democrats. Blackburn is a very excellent presiding officer, but his conduct as a fillbuster, and his gross personal attack on the President at the screnade apeech on Friday, have lost him the confidence of a large class of moderate Democrats.

THE HOUSE.

CLERK ADAMS' ROLL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—It is possible for the House Republicans to give the Democrats a great deal of trouble at an early stage of the session over the organization of the House. The customary course of proceeding, according to precedent, to-morrow, will be for the Clerk to call the House to order, read the proclamation convening the extra session, and call the roll of members. A quorum being present, the election of Speaker will be declared the first business in order. It is thought the organization will proceed without serious delay unless the Republicans decide to raise questions relative to the decision of the Clerk in the cases of the Louisians, Florida, Chlorado, and South Carolina members. This subject will doubtless be discussed in Republican caucus to-morrow morning. If the Republicans do not challenge Clerk Adams' roll to-morrow, it is not unlikely that

Clerk Adams' roll to-morrow, it is not unlikely that

THE DEMOCRATS WILL THEMSELVES.
Luttrell, of California, last night in caucus proposed a resolution that, in the judgment of the party, the name of Wigginton, Democrat, of the Fourth California District, should be on the roll instead of Pacheco, Republican. Pacheco has the Governor's certificate, and the courts of his State have decided that it was rightfully issued to him, but Luttrell wished to have the caucus determine it instead of leaving it to the House. The resolution was decided out of order. It is reported to-night that Adams has reconsidered his former decision, and has placed the name of Patterson on the roll from Colorado, instead of leaving it blank, as he had intended. The Republicans will not allow Patterson's name to be called without a vigorous protest, and, if Clerk Adams should insist that Patterson shall articipate in the organization of the House, a tiffcate from way ensue. Patterson has no certificate from way ensue. Patterson has no certificate from was of tellers on division,

name has no more right to be on the roll than as if he had never been a candidate.

as if he had never been a candidate.

GEN. BUTLER,

it is reported, intends to move an investigation
as to the alleged barrain between Foster,

Stanley Matthews, and the Southern leaders.

His zeal may de moderated when he learns that
none of those present at the conference when

Paratidate Havas, probable course towe when President Hayes' probable course towards the South was discussed care whether there is an investigation or not. These gentlemen say that, at the conference at Wormley's, nothing was said that any person was to keep secret, and at any event, the whole subject belongs now to ancient history, and, while possibly interesting in politics, has no present political importance

in the caucus last night, moved that the Committees be appointed by the House instead of by the Speaker. This was after the nomination of Randall, and, being taken as an indication of of Randall, and, being taken as an indication of hostility to hun, was tabled by a large majority. Current speculation about the Committees credits Speaker Randall with the intention of bestowing the Appropriation Chairmanship either on his colleague, Hiester Clymer, or Atkins, of Tennessee. Fernando Wood is thought to be certain of the Ways and Means Chairmanhim Montees will propeable not have their ship. Morrison will probably not have that place, and, on account of his sharp antagonism to Randall, does not expect to receive any important position.

to Handall, does not expect to receive any important position.

PROCTOR KNOTT

will undoubtedly be removed from the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, for which he was never fitted. The place will probably be given to Randolph Tucker, of Virginia. Gen. Banning will probably retain the Military Committee, and Clark, of Missouri, the Post-Office Committee. It is not certain that Cox will be retained at the head of the Banking and Currency. Throckmorton is said to want the Chairmanship of Pacific Railroads, but the opponents of subsidies will argue that he fives too near the terminus of Tom Scott's road. This Committee will probably be given to a Georgia or Alabama member. Willis, of New York, will probably be Chairman of Naval Affairs, a position he has carned, as Whitthorne, the present Chairman, was bitterly hostile to Randall. There is some trouble as to THE ASSIGNMENT OF COX and Goode, the two rival Speakership candidates. Should Randall not be magnanimous, Walker, of Virginia, will lose the Chairmanship of Education and Labor, Cox the Banking and Currency, and Morrison the Ways and Means. Cox will be well pleased, for he disliked his Committee. Swann, of Maryland, will have Foreign Relations.

SERAKER BANDALL, it is expected, will wait until the length of the session is determined before he decides to appoint the standing committees. Should the session prove likely to be short, which is now improbable, he will probably defer appointing the whole list until December, and appoint only the Appropriation Committee. It is believed that Atkins, of Tennessee, will be Chairman of this Committees. Those who expect to be members of other committees may object to the appointment of the Appropriation Committee to the Committee. Those who expect to the Committee representing these Departments.

THE FILIBUSTERS

mean to continue their campaign of hatred. Southard, of Oblo, comes with a prepared

mittees representing these Departments.

TRE FILIBUSTERS

mean to continue their campaign of hatred. Southard, of Ohio, comes with a prepared speech attacking the Administration and reviving the whole stepy of fraud in the count. He is to be supported by others. Garfield will receive the complimentary nomination for Speaker from the Republicans, and Jerry Rusk, of Wisconsin, that of Sergeant-at-Arms. The Republicans will insist that they should have a representation of five on each of the House Committees, instead of four as last year.

ERROWBOUS STATEMENTS

have been published relative to Gén. J. M. Corse, of Chicago. He was not a candidate for office before the caucus last night. He was here to assist R. E. Goodell. The latter, finding that Morrison had decided not to be a candidate, determined to allow his name to go before the

assist R. E. Goodell. The latter, finding that Morrison had decided not to be a candidate, determined to allow his name to go before the caucus, but there as no opportunity to secure sufficient support on such short notice.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—The House of Representatives will not be organized for business before 2 or half-past 2 o'clock to-morrow. It is possible that questions concerning the roll as prepared may be raised, causing a detate, thus further delaying organization. The Senate being already organized, will merely meet and await the action of the House. The President's message, which will be brief, is now in the hands of the Public Printer. Early after organization. of the Public Printer. Early after organization a resolution will be introduced and pressed to an immediate vote pledging the House against granting subsidies.

THE RACE A WALK-OVER.
Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct . 18.—The Speakerthe contest; but it was not until this morning that he permitted it to become known that he was no longer a candidate. He assigns as a reason for his withdrawal, aside from the very manifest fact of the want of a sufficient number of votes, the further fact that he was not unitedly supported by his own delegation. Morrison's supporters seem to think that

dall man, and has stated be could under no conditions support Morrison, as he pledged himself to Randail long before Morrison was a candidate. Sparks' influence among the other members of the delegation has been damaging to Morrison's prospects, and the latter was not able to deliver the united Illinois delegation to Goode as he had hoped to do. Indeed, it was regarded as

he was obdurate and

DECLINED TO SURRENDER.

His firmness in his candidacy created considerable feeling in his delegation, and his mortification must have been intense at receiving only twelve votes. There was even an effort made to induce Goode to withdraw from the contest, and a committee of two of the most influential of the Virginia delegation waited upon him in the afternoon to ure him to surrender the contest, but Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, who has been actively engineering Goode's contest, had too much in-

no roll being called. The following, how-THE VOTE CAST FOR RANDALL

THE VOTE CAST FOR RANDAIL
upon this, the first and only ballot for Speaker:
New mampshire—Sines.
Massachusetts—Morse.
Connecticut—Landers, Phelps, Warner—3.
New York—Covert, Veeder, Bliss, Miller, Eckhoff, Wood, Willis, Beebe, Mayham, Quinn, Hart, Benedict, Lockwood—13.
New Jersey—Ross, Clark, Cutter, Hardenbergh—4.

ergh-4.
Pennsylvania—Clymer, Bridges, Collins, Wright, Stelly, Stenger, Maish, Mackey, Turner—9.
Delaware—Williams.

Delaware—Williams.
Maryland—Henry Roberts, Kimmel, Swann.
Henkle, Walsh—6.
Virginia—Cabell, Tucker, Harris—3.
North Carolina—The entire delegation,—8 votes.
South Carolina—Aiken, Evans—2. Georgia—The entire delegation.—9 votes. Alabama—Jones, Herbert, Williams, Hewett, Forney, Garth—7.

ippi-Muldron, Morey, Singleton, Louisiana-Gibson. Ohio-Banning, McMahon-2. Kentucky-McKinzie, Caldwell, Knott, Willis, Carlisle, Biackburn, Durham-7. ll, Riddle, Bright, Atkin

Caldwell, Young-6.

Arkansas—Ganse, Cravens, Gunter—3. Michigan—Williams. Florida—Davidson. Texas—Reagan, Culberson, Throckmorton, Gidings, Schleicher, Mills—6. Wisconsin-Lynde. California-Luttreil.

West Virginia—Wilson, Martin, Kenna. Total number of votes, 107.

A SURPRISE.

The strength of Randall's vote at the start was something of a surprise even to those who had most narrowly watched his contest. His friends had claimed for him on the first ballot eighty-five votes. These claims were based on an estimate of his strength from au-thoritative sources made six weeks ago. The result shows that Randall, or whoever managed his campaign, had excellent judgment. The additional votes from these original estimate came for the most part from New York State where Cox was unable to hold any considerable following. When it became known late last night or early this morning to a few persons that Cox contemplated retiring from the contes

immediately arose in the New York delegation. This fight has been the feature of the day, and undoubtedly was the determining point in the struggle. It then became evident that the fate

of Goode would be decided by the attitude taken by the New York delegation. In this delegation there were enough original Randall men whom Cox was never able to secure to make it certain that the delegation could not be delivered to Goode. Fernando Wood has had too many bitter contests with Cox to assist him in engineering the New York vote for Goode, and the Randall men, who mostly are hard-money men, were not disposed to accept for a candidate a man who comes from a State which is the mother of repudiation as well as Presidents. It was also known that Bliss and Willis would in any event vote for Randall, while Hewitt

SENT FROM EUROPE HIS PROXY in Randall's favor. In view of this sentiment a caucus of the New York delegation was held at 4 o'clock this afternoon in which, after a very animated and bitter contest, the delegation, with the single exception of Clarkson Potter, adopted a resolution in two parts, viz.: First, that the delegation would present no candidate from their own State; second, that they would not vote for any candidate from their own State; second, that they would not vote for any candidate from their own State; second the new York delegation, and there only remained to be determined the question of majority.

The decision of the New York delegation, although kept secret, soon became known to wavering members, and resulted in causing a great break for Randall. Cox is a greatly-disappointed man, and to the burden of his defeat he is compelled to add the knowledge of the fact that he was betrayed in the house of his friends. The men who had pledged themselves to stand by him causing a great break for Randall. Cox is a greatly-disappointed man, and to the only satisfaction that Republicans can take in the defeat of most of Randall were from Blackburn's own State. Randall's opponents is that with them the brawling fillibusters have met their fates too. In New England there was not a dissenting voice among the Democrats. In Kentucky even the ferry Joe Blackburn was not to have it all his own way

when, according to his notion, the South will demand its right to representation. Rivalry of this sort and friendship for Randall induced him. Tucker has labored to induce Goode to withdraw, but without success. North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia were solid, Alabama, with one exception, and Mississippi with one, while Texas gave her entire vote for Randall.

lina, South Carolina, and Georgia were solid, Alabama, with one exception, and Mississippi with one, while Texas gave her entire vote for Randall.

There are many surmises as to the cause of Randall's strength. There were few signs of the lobby about the corridors to-night, but there seemed to be a very mysterious sort of understanding between the few noted Texas Pacific people who were there, and it is worthy of notice that these men without exception favored Randall. Whatever private understanding may have been arrived at, it is very clear that the friends of the Texas Pacific scheme used their nfluence for Randall.

THE NEW YORK CAUCUS.

The proceedings of the New York delegation which resulted in forcing Cox from the contest were of an unusual and spicy character. Upon the assembling of the Representatives, Fernando Wood was called to the chair. He stated that, under the present circumstances, it was inexpedient for New York to present a candidate for Speaker. Hart, of Rochester, then moved the passage of a resolution declaring it unwise. Potter and Muller said they should like to be permitted to vote for Cox if his name was presented by any other delegation, although they also deemed it inexpedient to present a candidate. Hart moved the appointment of a committee to wait upon Cox

AND REQUESTED HIM TO WITHDRAW.

The Committee consisted of Potter, Terence Quinn, Hart, and Muller. Arrived at the Riggs House, Hart, as Speaker, informed Cox in his private parlor that they came as a Committee from the New York delegation to submit some resolutions to him. Cox, evidently thinking that they were resolutions commending him, received them benignantly, and read the resolutions. They naturally disturbed his equanimity, and with pardonable warmth he addressed Hart as Judge Church's representative who came there to dig his (Cox'a) political grave. With greater warmth and profamity hart denounced Cox, while Terence Quinn, in his broad brogue, wished the agitated Cox to understand that Hart and himself were Representativ

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Polk, of Missouri, elected in his place. This was the only change in the leading officers of the House. Stewart was elected Postmaster. There was no chance for Goodall, of Chicago, as he was too late in the field.

John G. Thompson, of Ohio, present Sergeantata-Arms, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and known as John Gee, was nominated for Sergeant by acciamation. The contest for the Clerkship was close, but Adams, present incumbent, secured it over his competitor, ex-Representative Caldwell, of Alabams, by ten votes, the vote standing, Adams, 79; Caldwell, 60.

THE CAUCUS.

Adams, 79; Caldwell, 69.

THE CAUCUS.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—A large number of persons interested in the result of the Democratic caucus were in the lobbies of the House to-night. This afternoon the New York delegates voted to withdraw the name of 8.8.

Cox as a candidate for Speaker, Willis and Potter only voting in the negative. Cox was not at the meeting. This action left but three candidates: Randall, Goode, and Sayler. Shortly after the caucus was called to order by Mr. Clymer, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, nominated Randall as candidate for Speaker, referring to his past record in public affairs and his qualifications for presiding officer of the House.

Goode, of Virginia, and Sayler, of Ohlo, were

his qualifications for presiding omeer or the House.
Goode, of Virginia, and Savier, of Ohio, were then respectively placed in nomination, the former by Mr. Douglass, and the latter by Mr. Ewing, but neither gentleman was at the caucus. Sayler was in the lobby, Goode in the room of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Randall in that of the Committee on Appropriations. This room was crowded with friends, and as soon as 77 votes had been read out for him a friend rushed in with the news, which every one said secured the election, and Randall was congratulated. Soon the result of the ballotting was brought in: Randall, 107; Goods 28. Savier, 12: and one blank.

Randall was congratulated. Soon the result of the ballotting was brought in: Randall, 107; Goode, 23; Sayler, 12; and one blank. Congratulations were renewed with a general shake of hands, Randall bowing and smiling. expressing his thanks.

The caucus made the nomination unanimous, and appointed Messrs. Wood, Goode, and Sayler to communicate the result, and invite Randall into the hall. When he appeared he was greeted with a hearty round of applause.

Mr. Randall said:

Mr. CEAIRMAN AND REPRESENTATIVES: I thank

Mr. Randall said:

Mr. CRAIRMAN AND REPRESENTATIVES: I thank you. Your action to-night is most grateful to me. I will, in the administration of the high office to which I shall be called, endeavor to do my full duty to my country, believing that in such course I will best promote the interest and success of our party, secure your confidence, and receive the approval of my countrymeu. (Applause.)

Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson was then nominated by acclamation for re-election.

Mr. Harbridge, of Georgia, nominated Col. Adams, the present incumbers, and Mr. Forney, of Alabama. Col. Caldwell, of that State. On the ballot Adams received 79 and Caldwell 69 votes, and the former was chosen as a candidate.

date.

There were three ballots for Doorkeeper, the last resulting: Col. Polk, of Missouri, 101; McCoy, Maryland, 21; Barnum, New York, 18; Patterson, New Jersey, 12. Col. Polk was warm-

Patterson, New Jersey, 12. Col. Polk was warmly congratulated.

J. M. Stewart, of Virginia, was nominated for re-election as Postmaster of the House, receiving 79 votes; Goodall, Illinois, 43; Snyder, New York, 35.

The Rev. Dr. Poisel, of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, was nominated for Chaplain, receiving 78 votes; the Rev. Mr. Townsend, Chaplain of the last Congress, received 32. Other clergymen were voted for, including Henry Ward Beecher, who had 10 votes.

The caucus was in session nearly three hours, and is reported to have been most harmonious.

bers of the new House of Representatives as prepared by Clerk Adams. Republicans are in italic and Democrats in roman, there being 139 of the former and 152 of the latter, with no name on the roll for Colorado and the Third Missouri District:

THE CLERK'S LIST.
Following is the unofficial list of the mem-

1. Thomas B. Reed. 4. Llewellyn Powers.
2. William P. Brye. 5. Eugene Hale.
3. Stephen D. Lindsey. Frank Jones. 3. Henry W. Blair.
James F. Briggs. 1. Charles F. Joyce. 3. George W. Hendee. 2. Dudley C. Dentson.

1. George M. Landers. 3. John T. Walt.
2. James Phelps. 4. Levi Warner.

1. James Phelps.
1. James W. Covert.
2. William D. Veeder.
3. S. B. Chittenden.
4. Archibald M. Bliss.
5. Nicholas Müller.
6. Sameel S. Cox.
7. Anthony Eickhoff.
8. Anson Ø. McCook.
9. Fernando Wood.
10. Abram S. Hewitt.
11. Benjamin A. Willis.
12. Clarkson N. Potter.
13. John H. Stecham.
14. George M. Beebe.
15. S. L. Mayham.
16. Terence J. Quinn.
17. Martin I. Townsend.

NEW JERSEY.

17. Martin I. Townsend.

XEW JERSET.

1. C. H. Sinnickson.
2. John Howard Pugh.
3. Miles Ross.
4. Alvah A. Clark.
1. Chapman Freeman.
15. Ed Overton, Jr.
16. John I. Mitchell.
3. Samuel J. Handall.
4. Wm. D. Kelley.
5. Alfred C. Harmer.
6. William Ward.
7. I. Newton Evans.
8. Hiester Clymer.
9. A. Herr Smith.
10. Sam A. Bridges.
11. Francis D. Collins.
12. Hendrick B. Wright.
13. James B. Reilly.
14. John W. Kulinger.
15. Levil S. Watson.
16. John M. Thompson.
17. Levil S. Watson.
18. James Williams.
18. James Williams.

19. Levil S. Milenberger.
19. Levil S. Watson.

1. James Williams. 1. Dan M. Henry.
2. Charles B. Roberts.
3. William Kimmell.
1. B. B. Donglas.
2. John Goode, Jr.
2. John Goode, Jr.
3. Gilbert C. Walker.
4. Joseph Jorgensen.
5. George C. Cabell.
Nonth Carolina. NORTH CARDLINA.

2. Curtis H. Brogden.
3. Alfred M. Waddell.
4. Joseph J. Davis.
2. Eichard H. Cain.
3. D. Wystt Alken.

3. R. D. Money.

1. Randall I. Gibson.
2. E. John Ellis.
3. C. B. Darrail.
4. J. B. Elam.
5. J. E. Leonard.
6. J. E. Leonard.
6. J. E. W. Robertson.
6HIO.
1. Milton Sayler.
7. Henry B. Banning.
7. Mills Gardney.
7. Henry B. Banning.
7. Mills Gardney.
7. H. L. Dickey.
7. H. L. Dickey.
7. H. L. Dickey.
7. H. L. Dickey.
7. J. Wm. McKinley, Jr.
7. John S. Jones.
7. John S. Jones.
7. John S. Jones.
8. James A. McKenzie.
9. John G. Carlisle.
9. John G. John G. Carli

1. Horace Davis.
2. H. F. Page.
3. John K. Luttrell.
4. R. Pacheco. 1. Wm. A. Phillips. 3. Thomas Ryan. 2. Dudley C. Haskell,

1. Benjamin Wilson, 3. John E. Kens 2. Benj. F. Martin, 1. Thomas Wren. NEBRASKA.

Neither Belford nor Patterson DELEGATES.

George Q. Cannon. Orange Jacobs. Jefferson P. Kidder. Hiram S. Stevens. Stephen S. Fenn.
Martin Maginais.
William C. Corlett.

NOTES AND NEWS. IGURES WHICH WILL APPEAR IN THE PRESS DENT'S MESSAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A special to the The NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A special to the Times from Washington says: The estimates which will be presented to Congress by the President in his message to the called session will be included in the following seven items: War Department, \$32,436.765; Navy Department, \$2,003,861; Court of Claims, \$1,206,454; Post-Office Department, \$700,000; Treasury Department, \$273,891; Department of Justice, \$262,535; Library of Congress, \$23,800. Total, \$33,206,307. The message will recommend the appropriation of money to provide for the several items named above, and, in addition to the foregoing, the following estimates for the present year will be submitted without recommendation: For rivers and harbors, \$13,220,100; ent year will be submitted without recommendation: For rivers and harbors, \$13,220,100; forts and fortifications, \$2,078,000; permanent annual appropriations, \$1,031,454; total, \$10,329,554. The item for permanent annual appropriations includes money for the refunding of customs and internal revenue taxes illegally collected, repayment to importers for excess of deposits, drawback allowances, the charges and commissions in cases which have been pending for some time in the New York courts, repayment of lands sold for direct taxes, payment ment of lands sold for direct taxes, payment for horses and other property lost in military

Service, etc.

THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.—The President, contrary to custom, will send his message to Congress in print. It is already completed and printed. It will be about a column long, will treat concisely the reasons for the extra session, and the nature of the necessary legislation. An estimate will accompany it. Many appointments are ready. Others will be settled in Cabinet to morrow. Many have been determined upon since last spring, but, for different reasons, have not been announced. Should the two Houses be ready to receive the President's message before the close of the Cabinet, the appointments may be sent in to-morrow, but this is hardly probable. It is thought that, by Wednesday, a large portion of the more important nominations will have been made.

THE PRESIDENT.

by Wednesday, a large portion of the more important nominations will have been made.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DELBOATION is opposing Morton McMichael for the British mission.

The President has tendered the Russian mission to a New Yorker, understood to be E. W. Stoughton.

CONKLING'S PRIENDS here claim that he held the Rochester Convention in check, instead of encouraging it to opposition against the Administration. A member of the Committee on Resolutions says that of the sixteen members seven wished to report a positive censure of the President, and that Conkling prevented it.

LOUISLANA.

To the Washington. D. C., Oct. 14.—tov. Packard and ex-Collector of Customs Casey, of Louislana, are here, together with other prominent Republicans of that State.

JOURNALISM.

The proprietors of the National Union have purchased the material and good will of the Daily Nation, and will to-morrow merge this paper with their own.

ROURBON DEBUNCIATIONS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The members of the Ohio delegation were seronaded this evening at Willard's Hotel by the Democrats of the District of Columbia. The front of the hotel was illuminated by calcium lights and blue lights, and the music was furnished by the Marine Band. A large crowd—was present. John G. Thompson was the first speaker. He spoke briefly, giving the result of the recent election in Ohio, and was greeted with heartycheers. He was followed by Messrs. Sayler, Hurd, Rice, and Banming of the Ohio delegation, and the closing speech was made by Representative Blackburn, of Kentacky. The Ohio Representatives all spoke in the same strain. They denounced in unmeasured terms the conspiracy by which Hayes was counted into the Presidency, but said the Ohio Democrats indorsed the Southern policy of the Administration, which was the first policy. Mr. Rice said the result in Ohio, as our a local but a national victory. He referred to the free that in the late campaign those who were the blue and those wore the gray met upon the stump and rejoiced at the bringing

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The whole sum needed
for the transportation and erection to this city
of the Egyptian jobelisk, now standing at Alexandria, has been secured.

ly at the New Retail Shoe rything new to select from.) REETER & TUCKER, ., two doors west of State. ek on Ladles' Pebble Gost

QUES HENED NINGS, Garments, DIRS' FURS, of my own

INGER, , second floor, EAMSHIPS. AN LINE.

and Liverpool.

e sailing under the Ame hursday from Philadelph

AR LINE, ER WRIGHT & SONS.

TAR LINE, n NEW-YORK and LIVER-y's office, 48 South Clark-si. ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent and Ireland. MAIL LINE.

LICATIONS N THE Lungs COOKE & CO., No. 58 Madi-o cents. on the Causes, Prevention, elections of the

tions, with Mustrations, are the book.

S FOR DEDORATING POTTERY.
co. \$1 in cloth; Soc in paper, of price by \$. W. TILION &

We have now in stock the most superb line of CLOAKS to be found in this city. The styles and shapes are of the newest design, the materials and workmanship are the very best, and these goods are manu-

Retail Trade. \$10, \$12, \$14, and upward.

Superior quality Matalasse Beaver Cloaks at \$15, \$18, \$20, and \$22.50. These garments are of a very desirable design, tastefully trimmed with heavy Gros Grain Silk, Chenille, and

SUIT DEPARTMENT

plete, and

Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

SCRAP-BOOK

And no Home is complete without it.
The Child's Scrap-Book affords For Sale by Booksellers and Stationers.

Blank Book Manufacturers, 119 & 121 WILLIAM-ST., NEW YORK.

New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

England, Sat. Oct. 13, 9 a.m. | Spain.... Oct. 27, 814 a.m.
The Queen, Oct. 20, 294 p.m. | Italy..... Nov. 3, 294 p.m.
To Southampton and London.
Canada.... Oct. 18, 2 p.m. | Greece... Oct. 25, 9 a.m.
Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets. \$28, currency. Drafts for E1 and upwards on Great Britain and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LABSON, 4 South Clark-st.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.

Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton.
London. Havre, and Bremen, first cabin. 5100; second cabin, 500; gold; steerage, 500 currency. For freight and passage apply to

2 Bowling Green, New York. Great Western Steamship Line.

Cabin passage, \$70; Intermediate, \$45; Steerage, \$30. eturn Tickets at favorable rates. Prepaid Steerage ertificates, \$32. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 47 Clark-st., Michigan Central Raliroad. Business Fancy Cassimeres... 30 Fine Eng. Suitings. 46 J.B.HALL&CO., Tallors. 136 Dearborn-st.

No. 11 Eighteenth-st.

A HOME School in the South for delicate girls and children where they will find a pleasant home for seven or eight months, with or without instruction as required for health. One of the most pleasant locations in the South, 200 miles north of New Orleans, near telegraph and railroad. The lady is permitted to refer to some of the best men in the south.

English and Classical Day-School, with Primary, In-ermediate, and Cellegiate Departments. Pupils of oth sexes have equal advantages in all. Tuition harped only from date of admission. H. H. BABCOCK, Principal.

THE HOUSE.

RANDALL WINS.

ship contest to-day presented some unexpected features. With the hourly arrival of members, it became apparent to the leaders of the Randall opposition that some of the candidates must be opposition that some of the candidates must be withdrawn from the contest or there would be no hope of defeating Randall. Morrison of Illinois, saw yesterday that he had no chance for the nomination, and decided to relinquish the contest; but it was not until this morning

in manipulating the New York delegation. Sparks, of Illinois, who is a man of a good deal of positiveness, has from the start been a Ran-dall man, and has stated be could under no con-

that Randall would have
AT LEAST THREE VOTES FROM ILLINOIS on the first bailot, in spite of Morrison's efforts in favor of Goode. Cox had the saracity early in favor of Goode. Cox had the sagacity early in the morning to know that his contest was hopeless, and permitted the announcement to be made that he had withdrawn from the contest. The Goode managers hoped that Cox would attempt to deliver his delegation to them, but he had no delegation to deliver, and during the day it became certain that the Democrats of the New York delegation would be most certain to cast their votes for Randall. In this the anti-Randall men think they see the hand of Tilden. Sayler was repeatedly urged to withdraw apd hot to antagonize the candidacy of John G. Thompson for Sergeant-at-Arms, but he was obdurate and

11

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POLITICAL.

The Wisconsin Republican Committee Have a Word with the Greenbackers.

Speech of Senator Howe on the Financial and Other Issues of the Day.

Address of the Pennsylvania State Central Republican Committee.

Beception of Ex-Gov. Hendricks by His Pellow-Democrats of Indianapolis.

WISCONSIN.

BE GREENBACK QUESTION—ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The Republican State Central Committee of Wisconsin has issued an address to the people of that State on the financial questions of the day, and from this address we make the follow-

ing extracts:

The most important question now dividing parties in this State relates to the currency. It is true that, at the approaching election, only the, State and local officers are to be chosen, and that they will have no direct voice in determining that question. But the result will be claimed, either as a triumph of the advocates of honest money or the advocates of a system of irredeemable and, therefore, depreciated, fluctuating, and dishonest paper currency. The success of the one or the other party will be proclaimed as the verdict of Wisconsin, on the vital question, and will have its due weight in influencing the action of Congress, and determining the policy of the Government. Hence the duty of every voter to study carefully this question, and to vote in view of the momentous consequences which may follow a mistaken judgment. No other question has ever been presented to the people of this country which concerns more nearly their material prosperity and well-being.

WMY THE BONDS ARE NOT TAXED.

well-being.

WHY THE BONDS ARE NOT TAXED.

But it is said that while the purpose was good for which the system was devised, it contains many bad features, advantageous to the rich and both oppressive and unjust to the laboring classes. First on the list of this class of objections is the cry that it has created "an untaxed bondholding aristocracy," as if the exemption of the United States bonds were a "new departure" in the financial history of the country. This charge is of the very essence of falsehood or of ignorance. The Government had repeatedly issued bonds before the War, and they were nesser subject to taxation. They were always exempted. The necessity and justice of this rule were established more than fifty years ago by the Supreme Court of the United States, Chief Justice Marchall announcing the decision in an elaborate opinion. The soundness of his conclusions no respectable lawyer or intelligent man will question. The reasons for such exemption are these: The Government is not expected to incur debts except in exigencies when its expenses are greater than can be met by its available revenues. To tax the bonds is simply a mode of reducing the interest. For the Government to tax them would involve the absurdity of its paying out the interest and then collecting back part of it. How much better to make the interest as low as possible at first, and avoid the expense of collecting the tax. Further, if it permitted States and municipalities to tax its bonds they would have a practical veto on its constitutional right to borrow money. WHY THE BONDS ARE NOT TAXED.

INTERCONVERTIBLE BONDS.

But the Greenback men want an "interconvertible bond"—a sort of financial perpetual motion, hich is to set at defiance all the laws of monetary ravitation. They would have the Government xchange bonds for greenbacks and greenbacks for onds, at the will of the holder, repeating the optation as often as the holder's inclination or cate may dictate. It is not easy to see a good ason why the Government should be at the expess of printing a large amount of greenbacks. emay dictate. It is not easy to see a good on why the Government should be at the extended of printing a large smount of greenbacks, rarily forcing them on bondholders, and then mediately printing a large number of new is, in order that those who have just been gelled to surrender their bonds for greens may exchange the greenbacks again for is. The operation would certainly cost the remment a large sun. It is urged, ever, that the interest on the new is would be so low that men id prefer to keep and use the greenbacks as ency; that they would be willing to lose the insist on the bond for what they could make by use of the currency. But if bondholders can use for such vast amounts of currency, why

In practice, the scheme would give us a largely dundant currency, which would be rapidly concreted into bonds: these would be used as a currency of the country, passing from hand to hand, and involving a calculation of interest at every ansfer. Nearly all the currency of the country pould be covered into these bonds and the in-

SENATOR HOWE.

The Hon. T. O. Howe addressed a large Republican meeting at Madison on Wednesday evening of last week, in which he reviewed the

Republican meeting at Madison on Wednesday evening of last week, in which he reviewed the policy of the Greenback party. Among other things he said:

I have read of the good woman who complacently boasted that her husband had embellished his town residence with the last invention of modern architecture,—a mortgage. I have read of that able financier who lived upon the interest of what he owed. Who has not laughed at the self-complacency of Mr. Micawber, who, when he had figuidated a store bill by giving his 10 U. proudly declared 'he could once more hold up his head among his fellow-men. But the scheme to which we are invited is more farcical than any of these. Mr. Micawber only cheated himself with the delusion that he had extinguished a debt, when, in fact, he had merely changed its form. But here is an alchemy by which it is proposed to transpose sumple debt into solid cash. The deed is simply impossible. Water was once turned into wine, but He who wraught that miracle is no longer among us, and, if He were, I doubt if He would perform the miracle proposed.

If there were no obstacles in the way, raised by THE GOASTITUTION OR BY CONTRACT, it would be easy to draft a bill making bonds and greenbacks interconvertible. It would be casy to pass such a bill through all the forms of legal enactments; but what then? Where is the man who has bonds he would exchange into greenbacks? There are hundreds and thousands who would platify exchange greenbacks for 4 per cent bonds. If they could. Hitherto Congress has not permitted the Tressury to make such exchange except upon conditions. Private parties will not make such exchange at all. The country resounds with the cry that we have not money enough. Not money enough? Show me the 'place where 4 percent bonds can be had for Tressury notes can be had.

market. That end is effected by the simple

market. That end is effected by the simple process of LOCKING UP CURRENCY,—
making special deposits of it. But currency cannot now be locked up, except at the loss of interest. Fifteen millions were at one time so locked up, but the interest on \$15,000,000 at 6 per cent is over \$2,400 per day: that is a heavy penalty for locking up. How convenient to such operators, and how disastrons to the farmer, it would be to have the Treasury vanits opened, where the speculators could deposit their millions, and take interest-bearing bonds in exchange. You may say that the United States notes so exchanged are not locked up, but the Treasury may at once issue them again. Issue them for what? To pay appropriations? Taxes have provided the fund to meet appropriations. To pay other bonds bearing a higher rate of interest? But what if no such bonds are payable? And even if such bonds are payable the holders cannot be compelled to surrender them and take the notes.

Well, the Treasury may stop the interest on their bonds, but that does not put the notes in crulation. Still, you may reasonably assume that the holder of the bond would take the notes if he could get no interest upon it and nothing else in exchange for it. But the difficulty is, he could get something else for it. He could get the very bonds into which your new law makes the notes convertible.

The commercial and manufacturing interests al-

bonds into which your new law makes the notes convertible.

The commercial and manufacturing interests always want to buy your crops as cheap as pessible. When those great interests shall combine with the regular bear party to lock up money, and the Treasury shall say to them, as we are told it should say: "Put your money into these vanits; here it will be out of the reach of produce buyers, and here you can have 4 per cent for having it kept out of circulation."

will be out or the reach or produce onyers, and here you can have 4 per cent for having it kept out of circulation."

Who does not see how easy it will be not only to withdraw fifteen millions from use, but to withdraw fifty or a hundred millions? And when fifty millions are withdrawn suddenly, arbitrarily, without premonition or preparation, how much money will agriculture realize upon its harvests?

Then when your crops are sold in a market DRAINED OF CIRCULATION, and you begin to make your year's purchases, who cannot see how surely the same Syndicate would join the bull party? Would return their bonds to the Treasury, pocket the interest earned upon them, and flood the market with currency again, and when fifty millions have been suddenly and arbitrarily poured into the market, how much will you be able to buy with the meagre pittance you realized upon the sale of your crops? You, will have bound and gagged the Treasury and flung it at the feet of the Wall street gamblers, a mere tool to be used alternately by the bulls and bears; very sure to be the ally of the bears when the farmers want to sell, and very apt to be the ally of the bears when the farmers want to sell, and very apt to be the ally of the bulls when the farmers want to buy. Seed time and harvest would be like the victories which Pyrrhus won over Valerius. Two of them would leave this great brawny agriculture as stiff and helpless as the Cardiff giant.

But this is not the only leverage which interconvertibility would give to capital. Capital would not then arbitrarily regulate the volume of currency only, but it would control the value of it also. Of course

de vertibility would give to capital. Capital would not then arbitrarily regulate the volume of ourrency only, but it would control the value of it also. Of course

Be a special representation. When the currency is of paper, and that issued by the Government, and when it may be \$600,000,000 in October, and \$1,000,000,000 in January, it is idle to suppose that any part of it can be redeemed in coin. Evidently that is not contemplated, perhaps not desired. Mr. Allis argues that the paper would be as good as coin if allowed to do the same work which coin does. Undoubtedly he is right. But unfortunately something more than an act of Congress is required to enable paper to supply all the uses of gold and silver. No act of Congress will enable us to make plate or watches of Treasury notes. We can but act of Congress make such notes receivable for duties on imports and for all due from the Government; but there are debts due to the Government; but there are debts due from the Government; but there are debts due from the Government; but there are debts due from the Government which must be paid in coin or repudiated. The coin required for that purpose, if not obtainable in redemption of your paper currency, must be purchased either by the Government or by those who pay taxes to the Government. So far as the capability of paper or the value of coin is concerned, it is all the same whether the Government or the taxpayer makes the purchase. There is still

OTHER WORK WHICH COIN CAN PERFORM and notes cannot. If our citizens had no trade except with each other; if all our commerce was inter-State and none was international, then all balances could be settled with whatever Congress might lawfully declare to be legal-tender. But our citizens sell from six to eight hundreds of millions annually in foreign markets. They purchase as much and often more in those markets. States, cities, and corporations have borrowed largely abroad, and the interest and principal as it falls due must be paid in coin, or in your commodities at any particular time. It would, indeed, be of less consequence if the relation once established was permanent; but a flexible standard of value is as dangerous to handle as a flexible standard of measure. The dollar should be as definite and fixed as the yard or the bushel. For twelre years you have been handling dollars which have almost constantly appreciated. You say property has been constantly shrinking; it would be quite as correct to say money has constantly swelled. The fact is, every man who has given his note for six months for any number of dollars has been called to pay in dollars worth more than they were when he gave his note. The average premium on gold during the year 1808 was 30.54; for 1809 it was 32.56; for 1870, it was 14.83; for 1871, it was about 12 cents, and during the present year it will probably average less than four cents. On Monday last it was quoted in New York at 2½, and now when your currency has almost reached the par of coin, you are entreated to sever all the cords which have drawn it up and let it sink hack into the back abyss of depreciation, to committ the volume of it to the arbitrary domination of capital and the value of it to the capricious juggling of speculation. I cannot go with that party; I cannot persuade myself to shut my eyes to the experience of the venerable past, and to

AN APPEAL TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS.

The following address has been issued by the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania:

the ground. Hitherto Congress has not permitted the Treasury to make such sexchange experimented the Treasury to make such sexchange experimented the Treasury to make such sexchange experimented the Treasury notes, and the control of the country was but little more than two can be had for Treasury notes, and the control of the country was but little more than two can be had for Treasury notes, and the control of the country was but little more than two can be had.

Twenty years ago, the whole bank note circulation of the country was but little more than two can be had for Treasury notes, and the control of the country was but little more than two can be had.

Twenty years ago, the whole hank note circulation of the country was but little more than two can be had.

Twenty years ago, the whole hank note circulation of the country was but little more than two can be had for Treasury notes, and the control of the country was but little more than two can be had for the country was not great the country of the country of money. Not money enough? He was the country of the country of the country of money. Not money enough? It is not the covered, it is not the volume of money which is shrivelled, but the volume of business, the not necessary the country processed on the country processed that the country of the country processed the country processed the country processed that the country of the country of the country processed that the country of the country processed the country of

judgment of the insincerity of the professions of those sciintors in the Democratic party, who, claiming to represent labor, have uniformly betrayed it at the polls. In Ohio, as on former occasions, the only honest adherents of the so-called "side issues" were drawn from the Republican ranks. Deceived by false protestations and betrayed by an insincere alliance, they have not sided their own cause, but have placed the garlands of victory at the feet of their worst enemies. The lesson of Ohio should teach the avoidance of so fatal a blunder in Pennsylvania.

The Republican voters of the State must recognize their duty and go promptly to its discharge. We call upon you to set in your townships and wards. The work to be done is to poll the Republican vote; it is your work, and must be accomplished by active and carnest effort.

WILLIAN P. WILSON,

Chalrman Republican State Committee.

John A. Shull, Secretary. ent of the insincerity of of those agitators in the

MISCELL ANEOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 14.—The reception INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 14.—The reception to Gov. Hendricks last night, viewed simply in the light of a welcome-home to a friend and neighbor, may be accounted successful, but as a send-off for a Presidential candidate it was a flat fallure. There were less than 560 people present, although a general invitation had been extended for every one to come and do him honor. Much dissatisfaction existed among Democrate themselves over the averagement. Democrats themselves over the arrangement for the affair, especially among members of the Hendricks Club, who were entirely ignored in he matter. There was little or no enthusiasm nanifested, and the whole affair was over be fore 9 o'clock. George Julian attempted to draw him out by alluding to him as the legallyelected Vice-President, but Hendricks steered clear of that rock, and made no mention of it in

elected Vice-President, but Hendricks steered clear of that rock, and made no mention of it in his speech.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 14.—Ex-Gov. Hendricks and wife returned home yesterday afternoon, after an absence of several months in Europe. The firing of cannon announced the arrival of the train at the depot, where a number of personal and political friends were in waiting to welcome them back. At 8 o'clock a public reception was given them at the Democratic club-house, at which an address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. George W. Julian, ex-member of Congress, and responded to by Gov. Hendricks.

SPRINGFIELD, II.L.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuss.

SPRINGFIELD, II.L., Oct. 13.—The Greenbackers' clubs of the city, and a few of the country townships, held a County Convention this afternoon, and after a long and somewhat angry session nominated a county ticket, viz.: Judge Matheny, the nominee of both the Democrats and Republicans, for County Judge; A. F. Carpenter, a Republican and Workingmen, for Clerk; D. Paulen, the Republican nominee for School Superintendent.

To-olght the Democrats announced a mass meeting to ratify the Ohio election, but the Greenbackers, led by Judge Joseph Ledlie, were on hand in force, and Interrupted Gov. Palmer, the first speaker, throughout his remarks, especially when he argued that resumption is inevitable. Gov. J. C. Robinson followed, and was less interrupted. The presence of the Greenbackers, who claim the Ohio vic.

lion is inevitable. Gov. J. C. Robinson followed, and was less interrupted. The presence of the Greenbackers, who claim the Ohio victory as their own, prevented much Democratic ratification, and it is evident that the Greenbackers have at least infused an element of hopeless confusion into the Democratic ranks locally, and the Republican ticket will be elected.

elected.

TRUE TO THEIR PARTY.

Special Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13.—Gentlemen from the mining districts state that on the Monday preceding the election the Catholic miners and laborers belonging to the Labor party were assembled at mass, catechized as to their political standing, and warned to abandon the Labor organization. Of course they all fell back into the Democratic party, and in all such precincts the Labor vote amounted to nothing. The the Democratic party, and in all such precincts
the Labor vote amounted to nothing. The
Welsh Protestants and other Republicans stuck
to the new party. Several witnesses state, also,
that money was furnished parties to manipulate
the Labor vote in Perry and Hocking Counties.
It would be odd indeed if the Catholics and
Disciples should prove to have worked together
for the same Bishop. It is time, perhaps; to
dust off the old volume of the Campbell-Purcell
debates.

NATIONAL FINANCE. As Viewed from a Nashville Standpoint. his morning, called by the Board of Trade, to take action against Sherman's policy of contraction was not largely attended. Judge Demass was called to the chair. He commended the President for raising himself above party, and said the recent election in Ohiowas not a Democratic victory so much as an anti-Sherman vic-tory. The meeting adopted a petition to Congress to speedily repeal the law taxing the issue of State and private banks, repeal the law ernment to issue, in place of the present green-back currency, a full legal tender, to be received in payment of all debts, public and private, not in payment of all debts, public and private, not specifically made payable in coin by the contract; to take from the Secretary of the Treasury all power over our circulation and prohibit his further contraction, but increase the circulation until equal in volume to the business wants of the country; asks the postporement of the question of single or double standard until the iniquity of demonetization is atomed by restoring that which was wrongfully taken; repels the charge that people seeking relief from contraction are in favor of reckless inflationists; that bonds should be taken up with currency, and not currency with bonds, the supply to be regulated by the demand, and an interconvertible bond with a low rate of interest. Twelve years of contraction nave been endured with a submission that has no parallel. They deem it an insult to the intelligence of the people and an unwarranted presumption of their ignorance to make the argument that resumption would bring relief. To reach a specie basis with a public and private debt of over \$10,000,000,000 and most of the interest due abroad and payable in coin, and the the coin in the country reduced to \$150,000,000, will be to organize permanently a system of shoddy suppremacy over the masses. Demand that representatives in Congress shall make financial relief the first object of their labors, and put before Congress that the debt of Tennessee is \$25,000,000, and the interest now indefault, and the people charged with repudiation, when the destruction of all values by contraction, and the extreme poverty resulting therefrom, make the payment of the interest impossible; that the general shrinkage has so distressed the agricultural classes that nearly all the farms are for sale, without buyers, and land, the basis of all credit, has ceased to have a cash value, and farming is rendered profitless as a pursuit; that, under the changed system. labor must be paid weekly, and farmers must have other banking facilities to carry on their farms, since the National Banks do no

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, warm southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain areas, followed by rising barometer and colder northwest winds. DOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Oct. 14.

Time. Bor. The En. Wind. Rn. Weather.

6:55a m. 30.04 56 81 8. W. fresh. Clear.
11:18a m. 30.00 68 60 8. W. fresh. Fair.
2:00p. m. 29.95 73 50 8. W. fresh. Fair.
3:55p. m. 29.95 72 62 8. fresh. Cloudy.
9:00p. m. 30.06 67 69 8. W. fresh. Fair.
10:18p. m. 30.05 66 68 8. fresh. Fair.
Maximum thermometer. 75: minimum. 55.
GENERAL OSEGUATIONS.
CHICAGO, Oct. 14—Midnight.

A NOBLE CHARITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LaSalle, Ill., Oct. 14 —Yesterday the coalminers of the Kenosha shaft, in the southeast part of LaSalle Township, who have been as work for about two weeks, paid for \$175 worth of flour, to be distributed among the miners who are waiting for the resumption of work at the Northern Illinois Coal & Iron Company's coal mines, in this city. CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Chapter of Biography Connected with the Horrible Tragedy in Chicago. Lives of the Bloody Suicide and

His Victim While in Bloomington, Ill. Capture of a Supposed Union-Pacific

His Recent Suspicious Possession of \$10,000 in Gold of 1877.

Express Robber in

Missouri.

ANOTHER UNION PACIFIC ROBBER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEXICO, Mo., Oct. 14.—James Berry, supposed to be one of the men who lately robbed an express-car on the Union Pacific Railroad, was captured near Williamsburg, in Callaway County, to-day, and brought to this city. About one week ago Berry and a companion appeared in this city, Berry having on his person between \$9,000 and \$10,000 in gold coin of the mintage of 1877. He stated that he was just from the Black Hills and Big Horn gold-fields, where he sold some claims and made a raise of the amount of gold claims and made a raise of the amount of gour that was in his possession. He was known by many parties here, and being a native, and always having lived in the adjoining county, he had no difficulty in negotiating his gold at three of the banks in this city,—\$3,000 to each of always having lived in the adjoining county, he had no difficulty in negotiating his gold at three of the banks in this city,—\$3,000 to each of the three, receiving currency in exchange. One of the banks still owes him \$1,600 of the amount which it bought. No suspicion was excited that he was one of the Pacific trainrobbers, and the gold, in course of business, reached St. Louis, when it was identified as the same kind secured in that robbery. Since then detectives have been on his track. Saturday a citizen of Callaway came to Mexico after a suit of clothes which Berry had ordered made. Sheriff Glasscock, of this county, took the citizen in hand, and, with a strong posse of shrewd and daring men, accompanied him back to his home in Callaway. The citizen refused to disclose the whereabouts of Berry. The Sheriff threw out his pickets in all directions, however, and to-day came upon Berry with his horse in a thicket about half a mile from the citizen's residence. The Sheriff, with a double-barreled shol-gun, was within twenty yards of Berry pefore he was discovered. The Sheriff commanded him to give himself up, but he immediately turned and ran. Falling to halt as ordered, the Sheriff discharged one harrel of his shot-gun over Berry's head, and still he ran. The next shot was directed at his legs, and the robber brought low with half a dozen buckshot below his knee. He had on his person \$2,804 in currency. The rest, he says, he has spent in the payment of debts and in gambling. To some Berry accounts for having had so much gold by saving that he got it in gambling. To your correspondent, who called to see him to-night, he says he came by it honeatly. He is a native of Callaway County, has been a farmer and trader, and a rather daring and reckless fellow. He has been in the West more or less for the last three years, and went there again in March last. He is a tall, athletic man, with red hair and red chin whiskers, and is about 40 years of age. He has a pleasant and courteous manner, and is above the average in in

FRIDAY'S HORROR. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 14.—The atrocions

nurder and suicide of Gladden and Mrs. Bell in Chicago last Friday possesses very peculiar in-terest to the Bloomington public. A TRIBUNE reporter, taking a hint from the address of a letter found in Gladden's trunk, directed to J. S. Wilks, No. 608 North Water street, Bloomington, began an investigation, and succeeded in evolving interesting particulars in regard to the career of the murdered woman and her dead paramour. Gladden and Mrs. Bell came to Bloomington about the end of January last, and took lodging at Sprague's boarding-house, where they registered as J. S. Wilks and wife, of St. Louis, and remained one week, at expiration of which they left the house without paying their board. They next appeared as tenants of No. 608 North Water street, a small and ding white frame, standing back from an unfre quented street in the south part of the city. They had good furniture and seemed to live comfortably. Mrs. Wilks dressed well and did no work. Wilks doing the shopping and attending to the housework. He told the neighbors he was a baker by trade, and it is probable that this was true, and that he worked at his trade for a time in Farmer City, to which some of the letters mentioned by The TRIBUNE were directed. At first their neighbors looked upon them with much respect, but it was not long until suspicions arose that they were "crooked." They sent many letters and received many. Many of their communications were mailed in postal cars at the depot. It was thought they were handling counterfeit money, but it now seems that Maude was a prostatute; and that by this means and by blackmailing schemes, in which she and Wilks and a Bloomington lawyer were engaged, she obtained money to support herself and paramour. She often went away from the city, remaining two or three days at a time, and always had money when she returned. She approached a number of business men in Bloomington, inviting them to call on her, and, in one case (particulars of which are known), she was visited by a young man who afterwards, to avoid threatened exposure, paid to the lawyer erferred tol about \$100. In this case Wilks appeared on the scene when Maude's visitor was en deshabille, and, after the latter had left the house, followed him up town and identified him. Wilks and she seemed to be very affectionate except when they were about to leave town, when Maude declared she would not move about any more with Wilks. "Poor Baby," which was the signature of one of the letters, was a favorite expression of Maude's. She was a remarkably fine pistorshot and card-player. While boarding at Sprague's, Wilks revealed that he was from Marysville, O,, and that he was a nephew of two ladies of high standing in that city named Mrs. Judge Cassell aid Mrs. Coe; also that he had cousins in Pooria named Cassel. It seems that he is a Scotch-Irishman. He evident quented street in the south part of the city. They had good furniture and seemed to live

iouse is in good, legible writing. LOTTERY SWINDLERS. NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Tribune to-morrow will announce that the police have discovered a bold and extensive scheme by lottery swindlers involving the sale here and in Boston, Providence, Hartford, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Phila-delphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Cindepina, Battimore, Washington, Chicago, Cin-cinnati, and St. Louis, or hundreds of thou-sands of dollars' worth of tickets in a bogus and illegal Georgia lottery. Judge A. O. Lochrane, an agent of the State of Georgia, is here to prosecute. The bogus lottery men appropriated the franchise of a charitable institution known as the Masonic Home for Orphans, at Atlanta, as the basis of this swindle.

NEW YORK ITEMS. New York, Oct. 1s.—The eighth anniversary of the declaration of Cuban independence was celebrated to-day with appropriate services by the congregation of the Church of Santiago, on West Twenty-second street. The Rev. Mr. De Patona preached a sermon suitable to the occarations breached a sermon suitable to the occasion, and urged the necessity for sacrificing everything, if occasion required, to the principles of the revolution in Cuba.

Mrs. Fassett, the Washington artist, who has been in Boston taking the portrait of Judge Abbott for her large painting of the Electoral Commission, is now creazed here upon portraits of Charles O'Conor and David Dudley Field.

traits of Charles O'Conor and David Dudley Field.

Chloroforming a Horse.

Albany (N. Y.) Journal.

A curious operathin was performed by Dr. William Hailes, Jr., at the request of Mr. Newton, upon a valuable trotter belonging to him. The horse is a fine animal, with a record of 2:30, but for some time it has been noticed that when speeding him he labors under a difficulty in breathing, his throat appearing to be in some manner choked up. Determined to ascertain the cause, and, if possible, remedy the difficulty, the owner consented to an operation. It is well known that it is a very difficult thing to cause a horse to lie down, and in order to obviate this it was decided to administer chloroform while the operation was being performed. Ac-

cordingly, a large quantity of chloroform and ether, mixed in equal parts, was administered. The animal objected very strenuously to the treatment, but was finally, about ten minutes after the dose had been applied, overcome and fell to the floor. An incision in the vicinity of the throat was then cut, and a very careful examination made, but nothing could be found which would be likely to hinder the breathing. It is supposed that the trouble is in a membraneous thickening of the tissues of the throat, for which, of course, nothing can be done.

CASUALTIES.

RUN OVER AND KILLED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
KEWANES, Ill., Oct. 14.—One mile east o Martin; a coal-miner, was run over by the east-ern-bound freight train on the Chicago, Bur-lington & Quincy Rafiroad and horribly mangled. He lived about three hours after the accident. He was under the influence of liquor, and leaves a wife and three small children in destitute circumstances.

destitute circumstances.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 14.—A German teamster, while driving from this city to a farm in the Town of Walker, was killed by the overturning of a load of lumber which fell on him and crushed him last night. His name is not known. The Coroner will hold an inquest tomorrow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.—Three tramps boardd a coal-train on the Hocking Valley. Railroa at Lancaster last night. In order to get off at Groveport, a small station south of this, city, they uncoupled the train, the forward part of which proceeded for some distance before the liscovery was made, when it came to a halt. The rear cars, coming down a heavy grade, ran into the rear of the train, badly wrecking three or four cars, and instantly killing one of the tramps, named Thomas Rowland, and breaking another's leg. The third tramp escaped, it is supposed, without injury. None of the railroad men were injured.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 761, at 4 o'clock yester-day morning, was caused by fire breaking out n the brick building Nos. 83, 85 and 87 Illi-

nois street, owned and occupied by J. W. Reedy is a patent hoisting-machine factory. The building is 621/x100 feet, and is "L" sh It was almost totally destroyed, entailing a loss of \$2,000 on building, and \$3,000 on machinery and stock. This is covered by policies in the following companies: St. Joseph, American Central of St. Louis, Revere, and New Hampshire, \$1,000 each: and \$750 each in the Roger Williams, Ætna, Fire of Philadelphia, and Columbia of New York. Total, \$7,000. The fire originated in the basement among shavings that were lying near the boiler. The flames spread rapidly, and had gained considerable headway before Officer Ruddy discovered the fire and turned in the alarm. In subduing the fire four firemen were injured, but it is hoped that neither of the four will die. Capt. William Mullen, of Engine 27, was injured on the head by a falling timber; Michael Hiller, pipeman of the same company, seriously injured about the back and hips, a large timber having fallen upon him and laid him out insensible for the space of half an hour. The other two were but slightly injured. of \$2,000 on building, and \$3,000 on machinery

mob, while the Sheriff himself will be killed if he dares to return without Howard. Lieut. Payne, who is in charge of a detachment of troops, says four companies will be required to suppress the mob. A large number of outlaws are encamped near the county seat. They declare they will fight the troops if the latter attempt to make arrests. Judge Blaker is en route from Fort Plavis with troops to restore

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 14.—The Texas eattle plague, or ticks, is killing off more cattle in this vicinity, having broken out in other herds in the neighborhood where it first appeared some weeks ago. It is now more alarming than it was at first, and threatens to spread indefinitely in this vicinity, as it has in Northern Onio.

MILWAUKER, Oct. 14.—J. M. Binckley, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States under President Johnson, and who has resided in this city for a year and a half past, has disappeared mysteriously. His mental condition for several days past has excited some apprehen-

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
New York, Oct. 14.—Arrived, the steamers

The Queen, from Liverpool, and P. Caland, from Rotterdam.

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—The steamer Constitution was pumped out and raised to-day.

The amount of damage is not yet ascertained.

SUICIDE.

SUICIDE.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 14.—George W.
Smith, living near Danville, Ill., committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head. Financial troubles were the cause.

A Singular Sort of Ghost.

A Singular Sort of Ghost.

Albany (N. Y.) Journal.

A rather queer complaint was made to Justice Clute to-day by a woman named Mrs. Ricketts, who resides on Sherman street. It appears that Mrs. Ricketts has residing with her a woman passing under the name of Mrs. Chisler. Mrs. Chisler lived for six years with John Chisler as his wife, and assumed his name. At the end of that time, having come into the possession of a legacy left by a relative in the old country, she abandoned John, and went to reside with Mrs. Ricketts and enjoy her fortune in peace. John, as may be supposed, was not pleased, and now, in the hope of inducing his former housekeeper to return to him, he haunts the house in which she now resides. Some times he appears wrapped in garments of white, and, tapping at the window, murmurs in sepulchral tones the name of his lost love. At other times he appears dressed in deepest black. The woman, used to his vagaries, enjoys her sleep undisturbed; but Mrs. Ricketts and others in the neighborhood have become nervous over the repeated nocturnal visits, and desire to have them discontinued. Justice dute directed Mrs. Ricketts to bring her lodger to support her statement and he would issue a warrant.

Old Times at the White Sulphur Springs.

Letter to Louseille Courier-Journal.

Well do I remember how, during my early childhood, we used to travel to "The Springs."

Letter to Louseille Courier-Journal.

Well do I remember how, during my early childhood, we used to travel to "The Springs."

Letter fork and spoon for each one of the packed with bed and table linen, towels naphins, and a silver fork and spoon for each one of the packed with bed and table linen, towels naphins, and a silver fork and spoon for each one of the packed with bed and table linen, towels naphins, and a silver fork and spoon for each one of the packed with bed and table linen, towels naphins, and a silver fork and spoon for each one of the packed with bed and table linen, towels naphins, and a silver fork and spoon for each one of the p

for and cooked the meals, bringing the dishes to the table and acting as waiter. This system was so universal that once when the elegant Mr Harrison Grey Otis, of Boston, visited the White Sulphur, he was disgusted as well as indignant at being frustrated every time he attempted to help himself from a dish, by being told that it was private. The price for board in those days was only about \$3 a week. The charm of the place was the elegant society. Cottages were set apart for the President and distinguished men. A few weeks ago I was told the following anecdote concerning Henry Clay. After dancing until midnight he proposed that the ball should wind up with the Virginia reel.

The music in those days was furnished by three musicians, Jessie Scott and his two sons, from Charlottesville, who played on the violin. Jessie was a negro and his wife an Indian. I well remember them in Charlottesville, where they lived during my childhood, and where I frequently heard how one of the sons became a great dandy. When Mr. William C. Rives was appointed Minister to France he took Tom Scott with him as valet. Tom quickly acquired the habits and appearances of a French servant, and put on airs when he returned to his native village and humble home. He assisted his father in fiddling at parties at the University in winter and the White Sulphur in summer. When Mr. Clay requested the leader to play a reel, he was surprised to find that he did not know the music. Mr. Clay took the three musicans to a corner of the room, whistled the air until they all had caught it, when they resumed their places, and Mr. Clay led in the merry dance. Such were the primitive manners thirty-five years ago.

MEIGGS AND PERU.

What the Head of the Chief Peruvian He in New York Thinks of Them-The Co tion of the Great Contractor's Estate and the Republic's Finances. New York World, Oct 12.

Mr. W. R. Grace, of the firm of W. K. Grace & Co., New York, and Brice, Grace & Co., of Paris and Callao, says there is little doubt that the report of the death of Mr. Henry Meiggs, at Lima, on the 29th ult. is correct, as he had expecting to hear of it for some time. The cable has been out of order for some days, and as ble has been out of order for some days, and as soon as it was in order Messrs. Fabbri & Chauncey received a cable in cipher from their correspondents at Callao announcing the fact.

Since the departure of his brother, Mr. John N. Meiggs, for England, which occurred about the 1st of January, 1876, Mr. Charles Watson has held his power of attorney and been his rep-

resentative in the office in Lima, taking charge of the finances and other work done by Mr. John N. Meiggs, while Mr. Cilley has continued in charge of the railroads, a position which he has occupied for a long time. When Mr. John N. Meiggs left for Europe it was given out that N. Meiggs left for Europe it was given out that he was merely going for a short trip, combining business and pleasure, but it was known to a few that he had no intention of returning to Peru, and this increased the doubts in regard to the financial condition of Mr. Meiggs, which were then just beginning to be entertained. The executors will naturally be his two sons, Henry H. and Minor K. Meiggs, J. Backus, his nephew, and Alexander Robertson, a well-known and highly-respected English merchant of Lima, who married his daughter. Miss Fanny Meiggs, about two years ago; William H. Cilley, the Superintendent of all Mr. Meiggs'railroad and mining enterprises; Charles Rand, of Philadelphia, an old and trusted attaché; and Charles Watson, who lately married Mr. Meiggs' niece. narried Mr. Meiggs' niece.
Mr. Grace thinks that really nothing except a

seriously injured about the back and hips, a large timber having fallen upon him and laid him out insensible for the space of half an hour. The other two were but slightly injured.

AT JAMESVILLE, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The business part of the Village of Jamesville, in this county, burned this morning. The burned district covers seven acres. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The man is known, bus not yet found. Three hotels, the Episcopal Church, the Post-Office, six stores, the Town-Half, and fifteen private dwellings are among the buildings consumed. Loss, \$60,000; insurance, \$18,000.

EL PASO.

The Scenes of Anarchy Now Being Emeted There.

TUCSON, A. T., Oct. 14.—Advices from El Paso show a most serious and threatening state of affairs. The entire lower portion of El Paso County is in possession of the mob, and Americans throughout the county have abandoned their homes and fied to El Paso for safety. Judge Howard, who killed Louis Cordis at El Paso on the 10th inst., succeeded in making his escape to Messilla, where he still remains. Cordis is said to have been the leader of the mob, who are all more desperate and threatening in consequence of his death. The Sheriff of El Paso is also at Messilla, but refuses to return with Howard, as the latter would be killed immediately by the mob, while the Sheriff himself will be killed if an hour.

The road is finished, Mr. Grace considers it visionary in the extreme. There is nothing new in the project; it was a nursery fable when Mr. Grace considers it visionary in the extreme. There is nothing new in the project; it was a nursery fable when Mr. Grace considers it visionary in the extreme. There is nothing new in the project; it was a nursery fable when Mr. Grace considers it visionary in the extreme. There is nothing new in the project; it was a nursery fable when Mr. Grace considers it visionary in the extreme. There is nothing new in the mountains among which they were situated, has lost nothing in the repetition during all these years. The miles

shatts which are being worked are now 300 feety and much below that depth they cannot be worked on account of the water. Now, it is a state of the water of the visionary scheme is to construct a tunnel that visionary scheme is to construct a tunnel of the visionary scheme is to construct a tunnel of the visionary scheme is to construct a tunnel of the visionary scheme is to construct a tunnel of the visionary scheme is to construct a tunnel of the visionary scheme is to construct a tunnel of the visionary scheme is to construct a tunnel of the visionary scheme is to construct and the visionary scheme is to construct a scheme is to continued. "I must tell you that it would be a greater undertaking in every way than the work which Gen. Newton did up here at Hell Gate. One large English house ruined litself years ago on that scheme. By the terms of the most divers a tunnel with galleries in the solid rock about skip yurds of the most stunendous magnitude any way, and machinery will have or would have to be transported from the remote sea-coast up into those wild mountain-tops. The \$\$.000,000 gnaranteed by the Peruvian Government, iff it was judiciously the properties of the most stunendous magnitude any way, and machinery will have or would have to be transported by the Peruvian Government, if it was judiciously to the properties of the propertie

which they agreed to advance £80,000 per month This contract was transferred by consent to the Peruvian Guano Company (Limited), of London, and they now manage the whole guano business in Europe. This Company has recently completed a contract to load the vessels and dig the guano from the deposits, and this has had the excellent result of giving prompt dispatch to all vessels in the trade, and thus obviating the delays and demurrage which had freement.

all vessels in the trade, and thus obviating the delays and demurrage which had frequently occurred before."

Mr. Grace says it is estimated that the grane-deposits at the above-mamed places will yield about \$30,000 tons annually for several years to come. For this Peru receives about £0 per ton for all that is shipped to Europe, and about £4 per ton for the greater portion of it which is shipped on consignment to Europe. The paper money issued by the banking corporations has been brought down to the level of the bills issued by Meiggs and guaranteed by the Gosernment of Peru, and all of them are now worth about 40 cents in gold on the dollar. With such a state of affairs existing, of course Peru is in a very bad condition, and as for the fature, the outlook at present is a very gloomy one.

LOVE-LETTERS.

How a Greek Tried to Victimize an Admi-London Times, Sept. 29.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Sept. 28.—Before

Mr. Justice Hawkins, Constantine Theodora

a Greek, 34, a clerk, and Paul Gorlers, 40, as Italian, a manager, were indicted for feloniously sending certain letters to Miss Augusta Ernestine Slade, demanding, with menaces, the sum of £965, and also for unlawfully conspiring together to commit the same offense.

The prosecutrix is the niece of Admiral Sir Adolphus Slade, and resides with him at 3 Hyde Park place. In 1839 she traveled in the place. In 1839 she traveled in Turkey with her mother, and was introduced to Theodorides at a wedding in Constantinople. In 1872 she saw him at her mother's house in Loudon. The acquaintance culminated in an engagement, but not with the knowledge or sanction of the family. The engagement was broken off, renewed, and finally broken off in 1875. She had, during her engagement, frequently corresponded with the prisoner Theodories, and after fits termination she asked him to return her letters. He told her at first that he had burned them, as she, at his own request, had burned them, as she, at his own request, had burned them, as she, at his own request, had burned them, as she, at his own request, had burned them, as she, at his own request, had burned them, as abe, at his own request, had burned them, as abe, at his own request, had burned them, as abe, at his own request, had burned them, as abe, at his own request, had burned them, as abe, at his own request, had burned them, as abe, at his own request, had burned them, as abe, at his own request, had burned them, as abe, at his own request, had burned them, as abe, at his own request, had burned them, as abe, at his own request, had burned them, as abe, at his own request, had burned them, as abe, at his own request, had burned them, as abe, at his own request, had burned them, as abe, at his own request, had burned them, as abe, at his own request, had burned them, as abe, at his own request, had burned them, as abe, at his own request, had burned them, as abe, at his own request, had burned them, as a burned t

position at Constantinople, and associated with persons of wealth there. The friends of both the prisoner and herself objected to the mar-riage, and it was broken off. The letters were those which would ordinarily have been written by a young woman about to be married, and she naturally did not wish them to be read by others.

others.

Mr. James C. McCoan, barrister, proved that he had had interviews with both prisoners at the request of Miss Slade. Goriera at first demanded 2690 for the delivery of the letters, but

Mr. James C. McCoan, barrister, proved that he had had interviews with both prisoners at the request of Miss Slade. Goriera at first demanded £650 for the delivery of the letters, but afterward consented to take two-thirds if Theodorides would give him his acceptance for the balance. During the conversation the prisoner Gorlera frequently threatened to make scandalous use of the letters if the money was not forthcoming.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, on behalf of the prisoner Theodorides, who, he said, had formerly filled a good position, contended that the utmost crime of which his client had been guilty was to endeavor to prevent an exhibition of these love letters; and, although he had no doubt acted in a most improper and unmanly manner, he argued that the act he had committed was not the offense contemplated by the act of Parliament under which this indictment was framed. He then urged upon the jury that Theodorides had never attempted to make a charge of any description against the prosecutrix, and that he would never have been concerned in a transaction of this description if he had not been driven to do so by distress and misery.

Mr. Montagu Williams, on behalf of Goriers, also argued that the case did not come within the law.

The jury found both prisoners guilty.

Mr. Beesley said he was not instructed by the prosecution to recommend Theodorides to the merciful consideration of the Court.

Mr. Justice Hawkins sentenced the prisoners to be kept in penal servitude for seven years.

A Strange Theft by a Monse.

A strange Theft by a Monse.

A very amusing incident occurred one night recently at the residence of H. A. Bennett, in New Preston. Mr. C. C. Kenney and wife, of New York, were staying there for a short time, and on the night in question they retired to their room at an early hour. Mr. Kenney took, the precaution to place a large roll of bills in the heel of his boot. The outside bill happened to be a ten-dollar note. Accordingly, after arranging his money carefully in his boot, and thinsing that no b

A Slow Letter.

Washington Star.

The United States Treasury a few days ago received advices from the agent of the United States Depository at Tucson, Arizona, acknowledging the receipt of a letter containing exchange on New York amounting to \$100,000, sent from the Treasury to that agency in May last. The mail rider bearing the dispatches was murdered by the Indians en route, and the letter was left, together with the other dispatches, on the scene of the murder by the angular particles, on the scene of the murder by the angular forwarded, after lying in the pure, dry atmosphere of that region nearly six months, in a perfect state.

phere of that region nearly six montant perfect state.

A Bright wang Cadet.

The following anoloboy's essay on Time has been deligating the British examiners at Woolyne. The value of time is useful for getting their living. It is most useful. Their is not a minute to losce. It was invented by Alfred the Great, who made a very long candle. Time is used for the purpose of telling people the time. Many men make their living by making witches clocks. Time passes very quickly for man or boy. Man for his labor and boy for his work. There is a time for all things, especially for greaters.

THE COURTS.

raptoies, Dispress, Etc The recent destruction by fire of t on the southwest corner of Madison

Fifth avenue (since rebuilt) seen plunged all the parties interested t plunged all the parties interested thopeless confusion, and Saturday a by Edwin Walker asking for infor relief, and making Charles G. Carle E. Carleton, William Dennison, An mison, George M. High, Trustee, and Carleton, defendants. He sets out the 15th of May, 1876, be to borrow \$5,000' of C. G. he induced one William to convey to G. M. High, as Truste ton's benefit, a leasehold interest five years in the premises on the corner of Madison street and Fifth note secured by this trust-deed the corner of Madison street and Fifth note secured by this trust-deed the complainant and Dennison, and cent interest. On the 3ist of Janua the Trustee, unnecessarily and un out Dennison's interest under the Carleton. Complainant never rec the \$5,000 the note called for, both of May, 1876, he obtained \$3,00 ton on his note for that amout of \$600 has since been paid of Dennison never held more than the title to this property, and was a made the trust-deed indebted to a sum greater than the face of the \$5,000 and \$3,000 respectively. O stant Carleton and his wife convey hold interest above mentioned to Carleton, but it is charged that the was without consideration and wife complainant's equities. High, the ever since the execution of the Dennison, been in possession of receiving rents, and since the falsathe has also received divers a surance companies on account loss. Walker now asks that the way without diverse the falsathe has also received divers a surance companies on account loss. Walker now asks that the last help he compelled to him; that Mrs. Adele Carleton be tell what, if any, consideration she leasehold interest; that High be oduce the deeds and conveyances and Carleton, and to show how man has received from the building; payment of the balance due of High and the Carletons be compel yev and deliver up possession of the him.

**JUST ACROSS THE STREET ACROSS THE STR

ver and deliver up possession of the him.

JUST ACROSS THE STRE

A difficulty seems also to have the property on the southeast co son street and Fifth avenue, just premises an which Edwin an interest as above stated, ant in this second bill Miller, who, together with her huthe premises above named to A James E. Strawn for a period of from March 1, 1872, at a rental of the valuation of the land. The erect a four-story brick building erty and keep it insured, and at term the lessor was to buy it at valuation. A provision was also lease for non-assignment without lessor. Prout and Strawn built agreed, but, with complainant's obliged to and did borrow \$12,0 work. The lease has by various been transferred to Robert H. H. owns it. He has, however, failed or keep the property insured, or

work the lease has been transferred to Robert H. I owns it. He has, however, falled or keep the property insured, or brance, and the premises are, at Complainant therefore asks for appointment of a disceiver to col for a decree in her favor for the back rent, to be embreded by a saises, and for an injunction to relendants from interfering furtagement of the property.

The Grand Jury in the United Court adjourned Saturday moday. It is expected they will ge work by Wednesday. No indict turned Saturday.

Judge Blodgett Saturday appoint saccount for the month of The argument in the State Say to restrain suits against the stoc bank is set for this morning befwell, but it will probably have to the Judge moore Saturday appoint iston Receiver of the lumber Fannleroy & Co., under a bond UNITED STATES COUNTY Samuel Roebuck filed a bill Samu

on a claim for \$644.28, charging 7th ult., made an assignment of the Village of Glencoe to G. H. I tent to give him a preference. Inshed by the Company was uschool-house at Glencoe. A rule Oct. 23 was issued, and also an prevent the Village of Glencoe f claim against it, so assigned to Brachord Hancock was appointed to Brachord Hancock was appointed by the Composition meeting of 1 set for 10 a. m. to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT IN Mathew Watkins began a recover \$1,000 from Thomas L. Martha M. Kempster.

The George E. White Hards Company brought suit for \$2,50 Kappers and H. Eggars.

Augustus Warner began a against George J. Yeager.

The Union National Bank menced a suit against James G. ing \$3,000, another for the same with the company brought suit for \$2,50 kappers and H. Stow, and a third if William D. Cox.

W. A. Fuller et al. sued Ly \$1,500.

Stephen Flynn commenced a pass Saturday against Eugene Faran Southern Railway Company against the Lak gan Southern Railway Company against the Eak gan Southern

Marcus: Pieser sued Jesse \$1,000.

THE FITCH DIVOKE In the record of Court p Bradford (Pa.) Reporter of Th 1877, published at Towanda, wing of local interest:

"Charles M. Fitch vs. Jenni motion of I. N. Evans, Esq., the usual order and decree of adultery."

adultery."

THE CALL

JUDGE DRUMMOND—IN Chamb

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases at

JUDGE JARNSON—279, 280/2,

201, 293, 295, 296, 297. No

Milan, on trial.

JUDGE MORE—24, 25, 26, 2

Chambers, on trial.

JUDGE MORE—143 to 160, in and 153. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORE—143 to 160, in and 153. No case of trial.

JUDGE MORE—143 to 160, in and 153. No case of trial.

JUDGE MORE—153 CHRUPT CONTESS.

4,600.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONTESS.

4,600.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONTESS.

4,600.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONTESS.

4,600.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONTESS.

CINCUIT COURT—CONT

"Thank God, the days of ended," said Dr. Sayre, a of the Cork branch of the Britation. His method of tr diseases is to give complete day and night at the point without the said of the cast involves temporary patient in a peculiar appars weight of the head and shot the spine, and the application to the spine, and the application of the spine, and the spine, and the application of the spine, and the application of the spine and the spine of the spi

by consent to the nited), of London, de guano business ass recently compessed and dig the d this has had the compt dispatch to

od that the guano-places will yield or several years to about £6 per ton ope, and about £4 tion of it which is, trope. The pares mon of it which is-trope. The paper reorporations has level of the bills level of the bills need by the Gov-em are now worth the dollar. With ag, of course Peru d as for the fu-t is a very gloomy is a very gloomy

size an Admionspiracy to Ex-

sept. 28.—Before ntine Theodorides, ul Gorlers, 40, an ted for feloniously s Augusta Ernesmenaces, the sum ce of Admiral Sir

with him at 3 Hyde racestive Stade said (miral Sir A. Slade, 50 she traveled in it was introduced to in Constantinople, mother's house in culminated in an the knowledge or he engagement was inally broken off in agement, frequentisoner Theodorites, he asked him to reher at first that he at his own request, her. Subsequently as a protection had prejudiced his three months ago Park. He said he it that this man had letters were. He get them back for A250 immediately, money, and cound in unless she first the matter. To d she met him in entioned Gorlera, ave the money by he opened, Gorlera, ontents for a debt. to her uncle about do so. He also told him that 420 was mand just then, notes, and received the notes. She next led at her uncle's dimiral Slade saw and heartister), an left the matter in English was from at July. It was to yet answered Gort to hear from her athe nature of the ed for debt. He

ed for debt. He dignity in every-18th of July was should be able to she might have but not those in she knew, were from Gorlera betatte ward. The ish and partly in the she was the she wa others. lantine, she stated es was a man of ed associated with friends of both

The letters were ave been written be married, and em to be read by ster, proved that both prisoners at riera at first de-fthe letters, but o-thirds if Theo-ceptance for the toor the prisoner to make scan-money was not ehalf of the prie-d, had formerly d that the utmost en guilty was to on of these love-o doubt acted in ally manner, he muitted was not e act of Parliaent was framed but Theodoride

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New Suits, Confessions, Judgments, Bank-ruptcies, Divorces, Etc.

The recent destruction by fire of the premises on the southwest corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue (since rebuilt) seems to have plunged all the parties interested therein into hopeless confusion, and Saturday a bill was filed by Edwin Walker asking for information and relief, and making Charles G. Carleton, Fannie E. Carleton, William Dennison, Anna M. Den-mison, George M. High, Trustee, and Mrs. Adele carleton, defendants. He sets out that about the 15th of May, 1876, being about to borrow \$5,000° of C. G. Carleton, he induced one William Dennison to convey to G. M. High, as Trustee, for Carleton's pencift, a leasehold interest. ton's benefit, a leasehold interest for twentyfre years in the premises on the southwest corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue. The note secured by this trust-deed was made by the complainant and Dennison, and bore 20 per

the complainant and Dennison, and bore 20 per cent interest. On the 31st of January last. High, the Trustee, unnecessarily and unlawfully sold out Dennison's interest under the trust-deed to Carleton. Complainant never received any of the \$5,000 the note called for, but about the 28th of May, 1876, he obtained \$3,000 from Carleton on his note for that amount, with interest at 20 per cent per annum. The sum of \$600 has since been paid on this note. Dennison never held more than the naked legal title to this property, and was at the time he made the trust-deed indebted to complainant in a sum greater than the face of the two notes for \$5,000 and \$3,000 respectively. On the 6th instant Carleton, but it is charged that this conveyance was without consideration and without notice of complainant's equities. High, the Trustee, has, ever since the execution of the trust-deed by Dennison, been in possession of the premises, receiving rents, and since the fire of April 20 last he has also received divers sums from insurance companies on account of the loss. Walker now asks that the defendants may be compelled to account with him; that Mrs. Adele Carleton be directed total what, if any, consideration she paid for the leasehold interest; that High be ordered to produce the deeds and conveyances by Dennison and Carleton, and to show how much rents he has received from the building; and that, on payment of the balance due on the \$3,000, High and the Carletons be compelled to reconver and deliver up possession of the premises them.

the Village of Glencoe to G. H. Ligare with intent to give him a preference. The lumber furnished by the Company was used to build a chool-house at Glencoe. A rule to show cause Oct. 23 was issued, and also an injunction to prevent the Village of Glencoe from paying the claim against it, so assigned to him by Olsen.

Bratiord Hancock was appointed Provisional Assignee of Harry D. Salisbury.

A discharge was issued to Jacob H. Frank. The composition meeting of Metzler Bros. is set for 10 a. m. to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Mathew Watkins began a suit Saturday to recover \$1,000 from Thomas L. Kempster and Martia M. Kempster.

The George E. White Hardwood & Lumber Company brought suit for \$2,500 against George

The George E. White Hardwood & Lumber Company brought suit for \$2,500 against George Rappers and H. Eggars.

Augustus Warner began a suit for \$2,000 against George J. Yeager.

The Union National Bank of Chicago commenced a suit against James G. Galoway, claiming \$3,000, another for the same amount against William H. Stow, and a third for \$4,000 against William D. Cox.

W. A. Fuller et al. sued Lyman Bridges for \$1,500.

41,500,

**suat Greensfelder et al. brought suit for
\$1,500 debt against Eugene Fauntleroy.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Stephen Flynn commenced an action in trespass Saturday against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, and the Chitago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, claiming \$5,000 damages. laiming \$5,000 damages.

Marcus Pieser sued Jesse S. Hildrup for

In the record of Court proceedings in the Brafford (Pa.) Heporter of Thursday, July 26, 1877, published at Towanda, we find the following of local interest:

"Charles M. Fitch vs. Jennie H. Fizch. On motion of I. N. Evans, Esq., the Court made the usual order and decree of divorce; cause, adultery."

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—IN Chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Net cases and general business.

JUDGE GARY—98 to 117. Inclusive. No. 96.

Coomie ve. Reading. on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—279. 2804, 282, 285, 286, 287,

201, 298, 296, 296, 297. No. 278, Hogan vs.

Milaa. on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—24, 25, 26. No. 23, Loomis vs.

Chambers, on trial.

JUDGE ROGES—Calendar No. 231, set case 341,

Merritt vs. Bartels, and calendar Nos. 236, and

238 to 250, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—143 to 160, inclusive, except 146

and 153. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Passed cases. No case on

trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGENNTS.

UNITED STATES CURCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—

National Bank of Illinois TS. Nelson H. Metrill,

4,000.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—The Barnard

34.000.
SUERIOR COURT—CONVESSIONS—The Barnard Less Manufacturing Company, of Moline, vs. Samuel L. Brown, \$145.15.
JUDGE GART—F. M. Jones et al. vs. Oliver and Robert Donaldson. \$1,808.85.—Rock Valley Paper Company vs. John Houssen. \$687.70.—Wm. Expert et al. vs. Svend Larson. \$410.77.—Fourth National Bank, use C. D. Sherman, Receiver, vs. Henry S. Towle, \$7,833.33.
CIRCUIT COURT—CONVESSIONS—D. K. Tenney vs. Oliver G. Bryant \$1,045.31.
JUDGE ROGENS—F. S. Schlegel, use Trenton Iron Company, vs. William R. Gould, \$120.—Henry Sofiell vs. John Toellner and Henry Goertz, \$22.75.

knees or catching at the furniture. After, six weeks' treatment the patient was perfectly erect and had gained three-quarters of an inch in height; he had taken unassisted a walk of four miles, and the bone was rapidly developing. In the case of another sufferer, a little boy of 7, affected with curvature of the lumbar vertebræ, marked benefit had followed a very brief treatment.

It to them into lollars of the old standard, paying for the bullion its market value in the coin dollars, and make them a legal-tender of \$100. This would tend to increase the value of silver, and possibly, by the time the demand for them would be fully supplied, make them the equivalent for gold.

By these steps the overdue notes would gradually and in exact proportion to our ability be retired, silver coin would take the place of

four miles, and the bone was rapidly developing. In the case of another sufferer, a little
boy of 7, affected with curvature of the lumbar
vertebrae, marked benefit had followed a very
brief treatment.

THE DEATH OF DAHLGREN.

The Stealthy Advance on Richmond—Killed
at the Head of His Column.

Lieut. Robert Black in the Philodelphia Weekly Times.
We reached Hanovertown ferry about 8 a. m.
Wednesday. The river was high, and the flatboat used at the ferry had been removed, but
we discovered it hidden among the bushes on
the opposite bank. Several of the boys stripped
off their clothing and succeeded in swimming
over and bringing back the boat. The tow-rope
was found, and quickly stretched across and
made fast—several hours being consumed in
crossing. As soon as all hands were over we
continued our march for the Mattapony River,
encountering and dispersing several small
parties of the enemy. After driving out
a party at Ayletts, we crossed the Mattappny about 2 p. m., using the ferryboat (fortunately discovered some distance
down the river) for the men and swimming the horses. The crossing was
effected in about an hour. When half the party
had crossed an attack was made upon us, but
it was aresily removed.

This would tend to the time the demand for them would be full veries for gold.

By these steps the overdue notes would gradlent for gold.

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By these steps the overdue notes would see paice basis without any additional banks would as once become a circulating medium, and add its total sunount to the currency. If the busine a party at Ayletts, we crossed the Mat-tapeny about 2 p. m., using the ferry-boat (fortunately discovered some distance down the river) for the men and swim-ming the horses. The crossing was effected in about an hour. When half the party

der easily manageable. In other words, I hold that permanent resumption is impracticable so long as there are \$350,000,000 of legal-tender notes outstanding.

The great error, as I think, of our recent financial policy, and precisely what has done most towards producing the existing business depression, was the appropriation of the surplus revenues of the country to the redemption of the bonded debt instead of the legal-tender notes of the latter policy had been adopted we should before this time have reached specie payments by just that boute which we are still under the necessity of pursuing, and should have averted the business revulsion under which the country now suffers. The process would have been gradual and healthy; it would have stamped out all the extravagant speculations which heaped up mountains of debt precisely at a time when the energies of the people should have been devoted exclusively to the liquidation of old liabilities; it would have compelled economy, instead of encouraging absurd expenditures, public and private; it would have made us all realize that the country had lost a large portion of its former wealth, that it was mortraged for an enormous debt, and that if we would avoid absolute bankruptey we must produce more and expend less.

The whole people are now enduring the

an enormous debt, and that if we would avoid absolute bankruptcy we must produce more and expend less.

The whole people are now enduring the effects of this pernicious error. Yet the same folly is still upheld by many who madly propose to cure the evil by increasing the cause. "More greenbacks!" is the cry of fidiots who will not see that the more we have the more we shall owe, and the poorer we shall be. They do not seem to comprehend that a specie currency signifies so much real wealth, and that "greenbacks" are but evidence of so much debt which at some time must be paid, and paid by them, with interest compounded through every business transaction.

On the other hand, those who, with Greeley, think that "the way to resume is to resume," forget that there can be no resumption until this debt is converted into so much wealth, until our surplus of production over expenditure has enabled us to wipe out this floating debt. We cannot pay this debt until we have the specie, and we cannot have the specie until we I ave earned it. The idea that the Government can pay specie for its legal-tenders without retiring all it pays seems to me preposterous. It cannot be the nation's banker. If it really had gold enough to redeem them all, and should reissue the notes, it would not be three months before its vaults would be emptied, the larger portion of their contents on the other side of the Atlantic, and we should be worse off than ever.

it seems to me absurd to talk about resump-

SUFERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—The Barnard & Leas Manafactaring Company, of Moline, va.

Judde Gard—T. M. Jones et al. vs. Oliver and Robert Donaldison. \$1, 808.8 85.—Rock Valley Paper Company vs. John Houssen. \$687.70.—Yourk National Bank, use C. D. Sherman, Receiver, vs. Henry S. Towle, \$7, 833. 33.

CIRCUTY COURT—CONFESSIONS—D. K. Tenney N. Kehmiah Sherwood, \$0,000.—George T. Dalton vs. Oliver G. Bryant. \$1,045. 31.

Judde Rockers—F. S. Schiegel, use Trenton Iron Company, vs. William R. Gould, \$120.—Henry Soffell vs. John Toeliner and Henry Goertz, \$22.75.

"Thank God, the days of the humpback are ended," said Dr. Sayre, at a recent meeting of the Cork branch of the British Medical Association. His method of treatment of spinal diseases is to give complete and continued rest day and night at the point where the infinamation exists, perfect freedom from compression and at the same time absolute immobility, so enabling consolidation to take place. His process involves temporary suspension of the weight of the head and shoulders is taken off the spine, and the application of a skin-fitting ahirt, coated over with plaster-of-Paris. A sufficient vacuum for the patient's food is secured by laying a cotton pad or indis-rubber bag beneath the sairt, over the stomach, until the outer case is hardened, after which it may be removed. Dr. Sayre exhibited a patient, a young man of 19, who had suffered from an angular curvature of the spine, the angle of this curvature being about 130 degrees, and was only the best of the spine, the angle of this curvature being about 130 degrees, and was only the best of the spine, the angle of this curvature being about 130 degrees, and was only the best of the act of 1873, let the mints coin all the silver bullion brought between the management of the spine, or the spine of the more application of a skin-fitting ahirt, coated over with plaster-of-Paris. A sufficient vacuum for the patient's food is secured by laying a cotton pad or indis-rubber bag because the sairt, over the stomach, unti

bears Beach's indorsement. Owen w. Brennan is the former Commissioner of Charities, a brother of Matthew T. Brennan, formerly Comptroller and Sheriff, and an uncle of the present Commissioner of Charities. Dennis Burns at one time held an important office, but, for years past, has been actively opposed to Tammany, under Tweed and Kelly also. He is one of the leaders of the present anti-Tammany movement. M. Connolly was the "big Judge," and is now dead. Of Cornelius Corson, still a fugitive from justice, Tweed says he is now in abject poverty, willing to turn State's evidence if promised immunity. J. McB. Davidson was one of the first to turn State's evidence, and is to be heard daily cracking his jokes in Felter's and at the Astor House. Joseph Dowling is dead; the only wonder which the publication of his name will excite will be the smallness of his stealings from Tweed. Eugene Durmin is still a Doorkeeper of the House of Repre-entatives, having gone in two years ago with the "bigger man than old Grant." Terence Farley was once Tweed's bondsman, and the one who surrendered him to the Sheriff late in 1871. Magnus Gross, formerly an Alderman, and also a member of the Board of Edecation, was active in the campaign of '71, which overthrew Tweed. In explaining the appearance of his name in the list of "Tweed's beneficiaries," he said yesterday that he received the checks drawn to his order by William M. Tweed, and dated July 21, 1868, for \$100, and July 20, 1899, for \$50. The first check covered a subscription toward the barbecue, given in honor of the National Democratic Convention, in July, 1868, at Lion Brewery Park. Mr. Gross exhibited the original subscription list bearing the autograph of John T. Hoffman, who subscribed \$100; Peter B. Sweeny, \$100; William M. Tweed, \$100; George W. McLean, \$60; Charles E. Loew, \$100; Richard B. Connolly, \$50; Thomas C. Fields, \$50; John K. Hackett, \$50; Charles P. Daly, \$25; S. L. D. Russell, \$50; G. H. Purser, \$25; Richard O'Gorman, \$50; Charles P. Daly, \$25; S. L. D. Russel

\$50; Charles P. Daly, \$25; A. D. Russell, \$50; G. H. Purser, \$25; Richard O'Gorman, \$50; A. Oakey Hall, \$50; S. J. Tilden, \$100; and others. Mr. Gross said that the barbecue cost about \$11,000. The check referred to was in payment of Tweed's subscription. The check dated July 29, 1869, for \$50, was for tickets bought by Mr. Tweed for a river excursion of the German Democratic General Committee. Mr. Gross denied that he ever had any other money transactions with Tweed. He said: "Mr. Ottendorfer and I were never favorites of Mr. Tweed, and when, as the representatives of the German Democracy, we wanted anything done, Mr. Ottendorfer generally saw Mr. Sweeney, and left him to manage the matter with Mr. Tweed. When I was a Commissioner of Education, I noticed that the bills for stationery were about four times greater than they should have been, and called the attention of Commissioner Manierre to the fact. We declined to audit them and sent a letter to Cornelius Corson about them. Corson sent an explanatory letter and cut the bills down. In May, 1871, Mr. Ottendorfer and I decided to tell the four Tammany leaders that there was something wrong in the party, and they agreed to meet the representatives of the German Democracy at Mr. Ottendorfer's house, in Seventeenth street. About twenty-five men were there. Mr. Tweed, Mr. Sweeny, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Connolly met us. We read to them what we had found out of the overcharges and reckless expenditures of public money; but we did not think that they were concerned in such things. They each said that it was not right, and promised to stop it. I think Mr. Sweeny meant to do right, but he was too much mixed up with Tweed. The evil spirit was Watson. He was a natural-born forger, thief, and scoundrel."

Henry Howard, who is put down for \$1,299.74, was formerly Chief-Engineer of the old Fire Department, and still holds an inspectorship in the Department of Public Works. John C. Jacobs is the present Senator from one of the Brooklyn districts; he says he paid back all the mone

appropriating the enormous sum of \$525,000 for the public printing. The bill was put through the usual way, Woodruff (Democrat) buying up

appropriating. The bill was put through the usual way, Woodruff (Democrat) buying up the votes of the necessary number of Senators and Representatives. He has now turned State's evidence, and produces a little memorandum book, containing in short hand the record of his purchases. Smalls received \$5,000 for his vote on the Public Printing bill, and Woodruff's check in payment is traced to the private account of the bland African. The only surprise created by the revelation is that so large a sum should have been paid for a single vote. The market price of colored Legislators in Columbia at the time was very much less than \$5,000 each.

We look in vain through the columns of the Neas and Courier for an editorial comment upon the disgraceful character of Smalls' transaction with Woodruff. The Congressman is a Republican, a poor African, and a rascal. The Ness and Courier is a Democratic journal, and an organ of Wade Hampton, the white party, and reform. In view of these facts, the newspaper's silence in regard to the enormity of the Public Printing act fraud would be surprising if we had not at hand data which explain it.

When Woodruff was bribing colored legislators to pass printing bills, and when the Chamberlain Ring were reveiling in plunder thus acquired, F. W. Dawson, the proprietor of the Ness and Courier, wrote him the following letter:

Oppics of the Dailty News. Charleston, S. C., Jan. 30, 1869.—My Dear Woodruff: What you have done so far is highly approved. A memo, of your account, as it then stood, was sent on yesterday. As you collect money due us, pay yourself in full first, and remit baiance, if any.

We count on you to push the State printing facts!. The beat we can do is this: If we can get 100 cents a line, which would be about \$29 per column, we can allow the paymaster 20 per cent, and yourself 10 per cent, which would only leave us a very moderate profit. If we can get 12% cents a line, which is about \$30 acolumn, or more, we can allow you 20 per cent instead of 10.

Now you have the whole pro

ing hand to any up-country project, rallroad or otherwise, and free. Keep us informed. Yours, F. W. Dawson.

A couple of months earlier Dawson had written to Woodruff as follows:

The fact is that we want to make all we can, and will go as far as we can to support Scott and the Government if we are treated well.

Send us all bills, etc., that are printed, and post us about any scheme that wants puffing or crushing. All this conddential.

Dawson's newspaper at that time, as now, was a Democratic journal which pretended to support the cause of reform. The Sam frequently warned the people of South Carolina against the 'insincerity of its pretensions. It was really, as these letters show, in affiliation with the thieves, and a snarer in their plunder. It is, therefore, not surprising that the News and Courser does not moralize over the downfall of Congressman Smalls.

One by one the lesser rascals who shared in the great South Carolina steal are being forced toward the doors of the penitentiary. Some powerful influence, whatever it is, has so far protected Chamberlain. He furnished the brains of the Ring, and the Sam does not intend that his case shall be forgotten.

ABOUT THE CAUSE AND CURE OF A COM-

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 .- The vast accumulation of money-power in the civilized world has led to serious consequences in the commercial life of modern nations. Trade and commerce have lost their stability, good times with unbounded prosperity are followed by hard times, and the future of all men has become entirely uncertain. Financial and commercial panies are visiting nations unwarned, paralyzing their trade, stopping the wheels of industry, and condemning thousands to poverty and starvation. Confronted with such a scene in a country with inexnaustible resources and means to develop them such as the world has never seen before, we naturally ask, How is all this brought about? The answer is very simple: A commercial crisis is caused through changes in the value of money in a nation. Some of the evil consequences, such as panics and idleness, can be prevented by simply following the dic-

can be prevented by simply following the dictates of common-sense; but some consequences, such as variations in prices and values, cannot be prevented unless society undergoes fundamental changes. The way in which things are working is this:

When to that money which is paid out daily in a country for labor and its products, an additional sum is added, then labor and prices will rise, because the number of people who receive the money remains the same, and wages and prices will fall again when capital retires from the labor market. This rising and falling of value in labor is actually a falling and rising of the value of money. What changes the value of the money is, however, immaterial for the arguments in this letter, and, therefore, it is not necessary to take any particular notice of this tact.

When large sume of idle or foreign conital

value of the money is, however, immaterial for the arguments in this letter, and, therefore, it is not necessary to take any particular notice of this tact.

When large sums of idle or foreign capital are expended, no matter for what purposes productive or destructive, wages will immediately rise, first in the particular branch where paid out, but after some time prices will rise and become level all over. With the rise of wages all products of the past must rise also. In such a period people who possess goods and property will find themselves richer every morning, and this simple fact calls forth a speculative spirit in society. The desire for merchandise is stimulated, the ability to pay increases, credit increases, and a pen-stroke answers where in other times the hard-earned dollar was demanded. Laborers and mechanics are called from near and far to build houses, factories, machines, and furniture; the wheels of industry run faster, and the farmers' sons leave the plow, and the foreiguer hiscountry, to share the big wages and the high salaries. And as they come the cities grow larger, and the value of real estate increases. It is easy to see that without any paper money at all these good times can be brought about, but a depreciation of currency will help to deceive the people and make them indulge in a dream of wealth which is in reality nothing but a depreciation in value of currency and money capital.

If we now change the situation, and let large employers and buyers, such as governments in war times, or capitalists who build railroads, or communities which reduce their expenditure for public works, retire from the market of libbor, then the amount of money daily paid out for labor will be less, and less can be received; wages must go down, also profits will be less. All products of labor will depreciate, and hence there will be no desure to possess more than is deemed necessary. The ability to meet liabilities will be reduced, and payments which were considered insignificant will grow up to the height

F. Pierce is the former Senator from the Third (Brooklyn) District, and a member of the law firm of Sewell & Pierce. He says the money paid him and his partner were for legal services to Tweed. M. M. Formeroy is the famous "Brick" Pomeroy, of the Democred newspaper, which bears his same. In the early days of its publication, Fomethey finally boughest Tweed and the development of the paper, but wether the sums named in this list were in all proposed Tweed to make the paper, but wether the sums named in this list were in him to be the paper of "services" is not indicated.

The William Richardson named is the "Dearent Milliam Richardson of Brooklyn, manager of the con" Richardson, of Brooklyn, manager of the same named by Tweed, but fortunately padd them in the same named by Tweed, but fortunately padd them in the same named by Tweed, but fortunately padd them in the same named by Tweed, but fortunately padd them in the same named by Tweed, but fortunately padd them in the same named by Tweed, but fortunately padd them in the same named by Tweed, but fortunately padd them in the same named by Tweed, but fortunately padd them in the same named by Tweed, but fortunately padd them in the body, and the same named by Tweed, but fortunately padd them in the body, and the same named by Tweed, but fortunately padd them in the body, and the same named by Tweed, but for the padd the same named by Tweed, bu

idleness or starvation, or to charity. To say that a government had nothing to do with such a highly important matter would be as unjust as if a government were to allow the strong to take the supply of water from a city and let the feeble perish. That currency circulates and returns every thirty days or so to serve as exchange. A medium of exchange alters nothing in the principle set forth.

After we understand the nature of money it is easy to understand the nature of money it is easy to understand how a commercial panic is brought about. When the business community undertakes to employ all the hands, and keep up prices, wages, and profits after the cash receipts in society have decreased, then all goods can not be sold on the usual terms. Credit will be extended, and debts will rise from millions to billions in the commercial world. Such a course must stop some day, and that is what we call a banic. A panic makes the condition of society known. Industry stops and as prices go down the wheels begin to run again.

Much has been said about bad railroad speculations and their effect on national prosperity. It may safely be said that it is entirely immaterial to society whether a railroad is productive of not. To make it productive people must spend their money on it, and the stockholders receive that money. What does society care whether A or B has that money? Railroads are like a standing army—a loss to a country—and so are ships. Shifting merchandise from one end of a country to another and from one hemisphere to another is not creating wealth, but costs money, and such expense must fall on the producer or on the consumer. The above theory of our commercial crises makes it clear to every intelligent mind that thorough investigations are necessary to get a firm basis for further legislation. Money as a measure of all values has lost its stability, and the consequence is that wealth appears and disappears in the most wonderful manner. Thousands of business men who have lived honest lives have to close up their b

tioned the reckless manner in which governments and communities run in debt, and help to make money-loaning profitable, and the dangerous money power increase.

These questions can not be settled by brute force, nor by making money cheap. We must first investigate the field of labor just as carefully as we investigate the atmosphere, to fore-tell the coming storm.

S. A. J.

CURRENT OPINION.

So many Ohio men were appointed to office there were none left at home to vote the Republican ticket. That explains it.—Elmira Gazette (Dem.). It is no use. The Republicans never can

our part that the result of the election in that State is a very pronounced case of black eye. Bring us without delay some raw beef and a fresh oyster!-

Detroit Tribune (Rep.). I consider President Hayes a man of great prudence, a politician possessed of a high sense of honor and integrity, and a statesman whose name will go down in history as one of the greatest and best public officers of the nineteenth century.— Alexander H. Stephens (Dem.).

The nomination of Vogeler to capture the The nomination of Vogeler to capture the German vote of Cincinnati does not seem to have been a brilliant success. The Irish seem to be the ones who hold the balance of power in that village. The Germans went off after the Nationalists, while the Irish staid at home with the Democrats, and amused themselves scratching the names of such Germans as appeared on their ticket. Accordingly the whole Democratic ticket—except the Germans on it—was elected.—Toledo Biade (Rep.).

on it—was elected.—Toledo Biade (Rep.).

Now if our State Committee will induce George William Curtis, Stanley Matthews, James Freeman Clarke, Wade Hampton, Richard H. Dana, Carl Schurz, Paul A. Chadbourne, David M. Key, and a few other pure and saintly persons, to stump Massachusetts in behalf of the policy, we may follow suit to Ohio. Republican Massachusetts under the patented reformatory treatment is hanging on the ragged edge of the Democratic party.—Boston Traveller (Implacable Rep.).

(The heave and integrities of the Paughlicans)

party.—Boston Traveller (Implacable Rep.).

The honor and integrity of the Republican party, and particularly of Republican leaders, are arraigned by the party who declares that Rutherford B. Hayes is a "fraudulent President." Are those newspapers which express their gratification upon the victory of the party which has made these charges of fraud a most prominent issue, entitled to be considered as Republican journals? Can persone or papers really Republican rejoice over a Democratic triumph?—Boston Journal (Rep.).

The the roots replied for the Greenback

sons or papers really Republican rejoice over a Democratic triumph!—Boston Journal (Rep.).

Take the vote polled for the Greenback and Labor tickets, and give it to the Republicans, from whom it was derived, and West would have been elected Governor of Ohio. If the vote has been distributed in the proportions we have assumed, the Democrats have little cause to boast, since they show a percentage smaller in the last election than in 1875 and '76. The fact is patent that one voter out of every four in Ohio did not go to the polis. This fact must not be overlooked.—Pitts-burg Chronicle (Rep.).

If a thing is worth doing, at all it is worth doing well. The Democrats having set about the work of defeating the Republican ticket in this State, and a considerable portion of the Republicans having concluded to help them, or at least to offer no opposition, the job was most thoroughly performed. There is a completeness and artistic finish about the completed work that cannot fall to ellect admiration. No ragged edges of doubt were left, but everything was rounded off, and the finishing polish rubbed in so that not a flaw was left visible.—Cleveland Herald (Rep.).

But the Democrats did not elect their can-

were left, our classes and left visible. —Cleveland Herald (Rep.).

But the Democrats did not elect their candidates because a majority of the voters of Onio are Democrats, but because the Republicans were not united, and their opponents were. The Republicans voted under a variety or names, as Prohibitionists, as Greenbackers, and as Workingmen. The politicians took a hand, too, in the work of aiding the enemy. They thought to oppose the policy of the country. All they did was to disgust, a large number of the party and to make them stay at home. —Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.).

The men who do not like the President's course abstained from voting. They had a perfect right to do so. Nobody questions it. They can repeat the maneuvre elsewhere, and with the same effect. The circumstances of the defeat are not such as to cause any deep-seated melancholy in Republican breasts. The discontented men of the Western Reserve will recover their cheerfulness by and by, and the Workingmen's party will die, as such parties always do. By the time great national interests are brought up for decision. Ohlo will be all right again. —Boston Advertiser (Rep.).

The Ohio election has proved that the quickest way to defeat the Republican party is to vote Independent, Greenback, Labor, and Temperance tickets, thus showing that the intelligent men who want reforms of all kinds are chiefly Republicans. Would it not be better to support the great party of progress, and trust to it making as brilliant a record in the future as it has in the past, rather than to turn the country over to the Democrats, who have always opposed every measure designed to benefit the poople!—Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

There is a large Bourbon element in the party which cannot look beyond the day and the

(Rep.).

There is a large Bourbon element in the party which cannot look beyond the day and the hour, and which cannot rise above the old bigoted feeling of the War days toward the Southern section. This element of the party dreads the ascen-

dency of a solid South, and it has taken the most effective means to insure that ascendency. The President cannot go backward in his policy if he would; and perhaps it is not too much to expect that Republican resentment should express itself with some emphasis in this early stage of the great experiment. We believe that the Southern people have aiready amply justified the confidence the President has shown in them. There are others who believe that the period of probation has not yet been long enough to justify that conclusion. These latter have carried the day in Ohio. A year from this election they will understand their mistake.—Utica Herald (Rep.).

If the Democrats do not carry Pennsylvania next month, they may as well shut up shop and go out of business, so far at least as this State is concerned. If they do carry it, they will do it not because any credence is given to their virtuous professions or any good is to be expected from their performances, but simply because intelligent Republican voters who do their own thinking are diaguated with the chiefs of factions in their own party who, instead of uniting against the common enemy, are, on the eve of an important election, squabbling among themselves, and showing an utter disregard for both principle and policy. The Ohio Republicans gave away their chance for a victory, and it looks very much as if their fellows of Pennsylvania were following their example.—
Philadelphia Telegraph (Ind. Rep.).

Philadelphia Telegraph (Ind. Rep.).

Canada both loves and admires the United States, but it is with the friendly, frank affection which a heart-whole, stately maiden feels for some big, boisterous hobbledchoy of a cousin, fresh from school, and elate with animal spirits and good nature. She knows he is stronger and more muscular than herself, has lots of pocket-money, can amoke cigars and loaf around in public piaces in an ostentatious manner, forbidden to the decorum of her own situation. She admires him for his bigness, and strength, and prosperity; she likes to hear of his punching the heads of other boys; she anticipates and will be proud of his future successes in life; and both likes him and laughs at him for his affectionate, loyal, though somewhat patronizing friendship for herself; but of no nearer connection does she dream, nor does his bulky image for a moment disturb her virginal meditations.—Lord Dufferin.

In speaking of the result in Ohio Sen.

er connection does she dream, nor does his bulky image for a moment disturb her virginal meditations.—Lord Dufferis.

In speaking of the result in Ohio, Senator Christiancy said that "The talk that the serious Republican defeat has arisen from a disapproval of the Ohio Republicans of the President's policy, is unjust and unreasonable. The cause of that defeat can be traced to other sources. In the first place, hard times always mitigate against the party in power, by creating a restless spirit among the masses, and consequently a desire for a change. This condition of things aided materially in the defeat of West, as at aided in the defeat of the Republican candidate for Governor in 1874 by an overwhelming majority. Then there was the disaffected German element, who refused to support West on the ground that he was an original Crusader. The Germans are a good-natured, intelligent, sensible people; but when a man, be he their friend or foe, attempts to cut off their supply of that national beverage known as lager-beer, they invariably show no mercy and give no quarter. Here is where West lost heavily in the great fight that has just ended. The Workingmen's ticket also drew largely from the Republican ranks. It is a well-established fact that a Democrat always votes the straight Democratic tacket. Therefore, when side-issues are presented in a canvass, and new parties are in the field, the Republican party is sure to be the greatest sufferer. I do not consider the result in Ohio a rebuke to the President's cause; it is simply a repetition of the case of 1874, only on a Hittle larger scale. "—Wachington Union (Rep.).

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154 Twenty-second-st...near Wabash-ay.

154 Twenty second-st. near Wabsh-ay.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdoaler, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st. near Western-ay.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News
Blue Island-ay...corner of Haisted-st.
GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.

VISION-SI.
ANTON KROG. News Depot. Stationery, etc., 304
Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-as

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE-BYT. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MADIson-st.:
\$5,500-\$1,500 down; 10-room 2-story brick dwelling,
furnace, gas-fixtures, etc., good brick barn and
lot, on Washington-st., between Wood and Lincoln.

\$3,500-proom dwelling, barn, and lot 27x190, east
front on Prairie-av., between Twenty-sixth and
Twenty-seventh-sts., clear.

\$6,000-\$1,000 cash down; 16-room dwelling and lot
50x118 on northeast corner of Monroe and
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ever sold in Chicago.

\$800-Good 5-room cottage, barn, and lot 30x120, on
Cover sold in Chicago.

thear street-cars; half down;
the cover of the cove

POR SALE-INDIANA-AV., 100 FEET FRONT, new Forty-second-st., very low for cash. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 74, 123 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-I WILL SELL ON ANY TIME WANTed, with 6 per cent interest, 40 acres of the best
land in Hinsdale; the property is desirable and accessible, and can be sold in lots at great profit. O. J.
STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2. FOR SALE-7-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT AT standard side of the standard standard standard side of the standard side of th Room 4.

FOR SALE—RENT, OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND
lots at Hinsdale; highest land and cheapest of any
suburb of Chicago. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE. POR SALE—840 PER ACRE—240-ACRE FARM; house of 11 rooms, fine orchard (all fenced), 100 acres of young timber; one mile from depot, on the Alton & Chicago Railroad, seventeen miles from the Court-House. This farm is the cheapest in America. Part down; balance easy payments.

838 per acre.—188-acre farm, well improved, three miles from Woodstock, in McHenry County, Ill., with all the stock and crops—cattle, horses, hogs, sheep; etc. Terms easy.

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NICKELS IN SUMS OF \$2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

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LOST-ON SUNDAY MORNING, BETWEEN 39 memorial bracelet-band, four chains separated, chap medallion set with hair between two hair medallions of gold; under will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 39 Rush-st. L OST-INVALID CARRIAGE-LEFT ON STATE-Barbe & Co., 201 Madison-st., a reward with thanks

Barbe & Co., 201 Madison-st., a reward with thanks will be given.

Lost—STOLEN—SATURDAY NIGHT—A BLACK and tan dog. Answers to name of Wally. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to No. 53 South Carpenter-st.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—A LIGHT-BAY MARE Sabout 14 hands high, one white hind foot, bisck mans and tall, with marks of harness and saw on breast. A liberal reward will be given. The Territory of the same and tall, with marks of harness and saw on breast. A liberal reward will be given. The MURPHY, Union Stock. Yards.

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HOBSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OUR OWN MARE of pleasure and business buggiest sino, elegant rocksways, coupes, phaetons, etc., and the oelebrated Abbot, Downing & Co., Concord. He expense to the strength of the constitution of the c

WANTED-MALE HELP. Wan TED-WE WILL GIVE STEADY WORK TO
25 more coal miners than we have at Minonk.
Ill.; no strike or trouble of any kind. MINER T.
AMES & CO., 134 LeSalie-st. WANTED-THREE GOOD COMPOSITORS, single men preferred. 69 North Green.st.
WANTED-CIGAR-MAKERS AT NO. 806 SOUTH

WANTED-CARPENTERS AND LABORERS AT Union Planing Mill Company, 309 West Twenty-second-st. WANTED-500 MEN MONDAY FOR LEVER work South, Government in Illinois, quarrymen, coal miners, city work, also farm and railroad hands; low fare and cheap tickets to all points for laborers south. 298 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

WANTED-500 LABORERS FOR LEVEE AND Government work, South; 100 coal-miners, pinery, and saw-mill hands. Apply to SNELL & CO., 278 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-FIVE OR SIX SOLICITORS IN THE are in good demand; liberal commissions; ine opportunity for making meney; So. 1 opening for active young men. Call Monday at 137 Madison-st. EATON & COURVILLE.

WANTED — OFFICE-BOY — A RESPECTABLE youth of 12 to 14 years who can give good references. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock at Room 8 McCormick Block.

WANTED—150 LABORERS, \$1.50 AND \$1.25 PER day; \$6 coal miners, winter's work; free fare; 100 laborers South; cheap tickets to all points South at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 23 West Randolph-st. WANTED-A GOOD BOY FOR KITCHEN WORK WANTED—MEN TO SELL VEGETABLE KNIVES, water-pens. etc. New 94-page catalogue free. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 136 State-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL at 378 West Adams at

Seamstresses. WANTED-OPERATORS ON WHEELER & WIL-son sewing-machines at WIL-SON BROS., 69 East Washington-st, that understands shirt-making; can take the work home if desired.

Miscellaneous, WANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMAN TO SELL our Gem tidy-fastener, gyroscope top, water pens, needles, chicamos, views, and Suo other new and fast-selling reticiones, and and be convinced. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago. WANTED-AN OPERATOR ON LAMB MACHINE.

Must be a good stocking knitter. 730 West Madi-

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SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.
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OF WORK in small family by a cirl who is willing.
124 North Market-st. MiRS. WILLIAMS.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF
good Scandinavian or German female help can be
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Miscellaneous

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O do copying at home or in an office. Best of references. Address 0 80, Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179

Madison-st.:

20,000 So-acre farm, highly improved; 3 good new frame dwellings, 2 cottages, 1 fine merchant fouringmill, and fine saw-mill; depot on the farm: \$4,000 in all due, 500 per year: in Kalamazoo County, Mich.; mill, both water and steam, and doing a fine business; for equity, lear farm in lowa, Illinois, or Missouri, for equity, lear farm in lowa, Illinois, or Missouri, for equity, lear farm in lowa, Illinois, or Missouri, for equity, lear farm in lowa, Illinois, or Missouri, Fine business corner on Haisted-st., near Madison-st., rents for \$3,800 now; I want good farm or good lands in Missouri, lowa, or Illinois.

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Fine business corner on Haisted-st., near Haisted (clear); rents well; want a good farm or clear suburban acres; \$30,000.

S25,000-38 good lots and 4 framed dwellings, all (clear) in one block of sooth Side Bolling Mills, close to street cars; want good farms or lands in Illinois or lows; want good farms or lands in Illinois or lows; want good farms or lands in Illinois or lows; want good farms or lands in Illinois or lows; want good welling good lock farm that is stocked. The state of t

binner so sublimely as the Democrats. The Republicans tossed New York State into the hands of the Democratic party week before last; last week the Democratic party week before last; last week the Democratic back again.—Christian Union (Beecher).

Careful reflection upon the returns and resource of the conviction of the Democratic party week before last; last week the Democratic poration (clear); want improved city property (clear).
Price, \$400 per acre.
160-acre farm in 6 miles of corporation, well improved, for city improved, \$30,000.
16-room dwelling and lot 50x118, on corner of Monroo and Green sta; want clear lands or lots in city or suburbs.

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TO RENT-HOUSE 970 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.,
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146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-CORNER MONROE AND MARKETsts., store, basement, fourth and fifth floors, SOMM
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MOIR, 90 Franklin-st., New York City.

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2:22 LAFLIN-ST., MEAR TAYLOR—A FEW or without board.

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food rouning order, situated in Kaufman, Kaufman
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Specialty Olio.

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atie Putnam. "That Lass o' Lowrie's." Mesdames
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Twenty-third and State streets. Game Seston and Chicago Clubs, at 3 p. m.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. The Chicego produce markets were generally easier Saturday, with more doing in wheat and provisions. Mess port. closed 10@15c per bri lower, at \$14.00@14.40 cash and \$12.80@12.82% or January. Lard closed 21/40 per 100 lbs lower, \$8.65@8.67% cash and \$8.30@8.32% for Jannary. Meats were easier, at 614c per B for loose shoulders and 754c for do short ribs. Lake freights were moderately active and steady, at be for corn to Buffalo. Whisky was unchanged, at \$1.08 per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. When closed 1½c lower, at \$1.09½ for October and \$1.09@1.00% for November. Corn closed ½c lower, at 42½c cash and 42%c for November. Oats closed easier, at 22½@22%c cash and 23%c for November. Rye closed tame, at 52c. Parle closed 1/4c lower, at 581/4c cash and 591/4c for No were quiet and steady, at \$2.25@5.60. Sheep were in fair demand, at \$3.25@4.50. There was inspected into store in this city Saturday 392 cars wheat, 255 cars and 5,900 bu corn. 40 cars outs, o cars rye, and 53 cars and 28,000 bu barley. Total (740 cars), 315,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$102.87½ in greenbacks at

In New York on Saturday greenbacks were worth 96 @974 cents on the dollar.

A sermon by Prof. Swing, and accounts of the installation of the new pastor of the Rightle Presbyterian Church, and of the Har-ton Some exercises of the Sunday-school of the Presbyterian Church, comprise the ous matters chronicled in our col-

the Khedive in his kindness offered to do mate to any American city that would take the thing off his hands and pay all charges New York wanted the obelisk, and scurried around and raised the money to bring it over Chicago doesn't care: it's a dull needle any

has been brought into camp by the aid of a charge of buckshot and a determined Sheriff in Callaway County, Mo. His name is BERRY, and, though he denies having had an hand in the big haul of hard money, certain facts and circumstances in the case point clearly to the presumption that the right man has been bagged.

The Greenbackers are disposed to resent the claim of a Democratic victory in Ohio, and to assert that to them alone belongs of right all the glory which attaches to the defeat of the Republicans in that State. At a nocratic jollification meeting at Springfield, Ill., Saturday night, the soft-money men seriously interrupted the proceedings by in sisting that it was their turn to crow.

Just at a time when America awaits with breathless interest the announcement of the result of the elections which occurred in France yesterday, at a period among the most critical in the history of that nation, there comes the provoking announcement of a dethe Atlantic cables on the European side in consequence of a severe storm. No dispatches been received by the Associated Press since 12 o'clock Saturday night, and at the present writ ng. 2 o'clock a. m., not a line foreign news has reached this office, indica ing that the embargo upon the telegrap is absolute, and must remain so until th damage to the wires can be repaired.

It is now estimated that the Republicans will have a majority of four in the Senate upon the opening of the session to-day, counting Judge Davis as an Independent, and allowing for the absence of Messrs Ton and Shanon. This calculation also contemplates that Conovers, of Florida, will vote for the Republicans though the Democrats profess to be assured to the contrary. A sharp party contest is certain to attend the consideration of the claims to seats of Spor-PORD, of Louisiana, and BUTLER, of South na, there being Republican contestants In this connection will probably occur a rited debate on the President's Southern icy, giving BLAINE and CONKLING an early portunity to place themselves in whatever titude they intend to occupy. It is also to rehended that the subject of the nt's Civil-Service order and the question of concurring in the numerous removals and appointments that have been and are to be determined upon by the Administration will provoke a lively discussion, and on these accounts the opinion prevails that the Sen-

by Clerk ADAMS will hardly pass und by the Republicans in view of the reported fact that the Clerk has concluded not only to disfranchise Colorado, but also to reverse the result of the election by placing the ame of Patterson, the Democratic pre-under, on the roll. This would be even a ng on the roll the name of Parren ouse at the present time than as

andidate. BELFORD is the prima facie nember from Colorado, and the Republic should fight for the rights of the man and the State he was lawfully chosen to represent so long as a parliamentary expedient re-mains whereby to defeat the outrage which Clerk Adams is said to intend. An equally audacious proposition is that of LUTTRELL, who, in the Democratic caucus Saturday night, moved to instruct the Clerk to erase from the cult from the roll the name of Pacheco, who is the undoubted member-elect from the Fourth California District, and substitute the name of Wigginton, whom the Courts have decided not to be entitled to the certificate of ele tion. The caucus refused to consider the proposition, but it is thought probable that LUTTRELL will oppose the roll in the House.

The Germans of New York City have

taken an independent stand in politics, upon the ground that both the Republican and tic Conventions were held for personal and selfish ends. They claim that the Republican Convention was controlled by one man for the purpose of attempting to and wert the reform principles of the Aminis fration, and that the Democratic was taken cossession of by Tammany Hall, in combination with the members of the corrup Canal Ring, therefore they cannot cons tiously support either ticket in full. At a meeting held in New York, a few evenings since, by the Executive Committee, the fol-lowing ticket, made up of the best men from the other two, was placed in nomination: For Secretary of State, J. C. Churchin, Republican; for Treasurer, W. L. Bostwick, Republican; for Comptroller, F. P. OLCOTT. Democrat; for Attorney-General, GRENVILLE TREMAIN. Republican; and for State Engineer, H. SEYMOUR, Jr., Democrat. It is not improbable that by this action the Ger. mans may come very near electing their ticket, and it is not impossible that they may elect some of their candidates, as many other respectable voters may cast their vote for the German ticket as against the corrupt elements in the old parties.

THE COLORADO CASE.

It now appears as if the Clerk of the Hou of Representatives were about to consum mate an official outrage, and to defeat the will of the people of Colorado by putting neither of their candidates upon the official list, when it is notorious that the Republican candidate was elected over his Democratic opponent by a clear majority, and that he olds the certificate of election in due and legal form. When Mr. BELFORD, Republican, presented himself before the Hous. with his credentials to qualify as a member of the Forty-fourth Congress, his qualifica tion was ignored and his credentials were sent to the Committee on Elections, where they were kept for two months, during which time Colorado was unrepresented, be fore the House finally adopted the report of the Committee that he was entitled to his seat. The same outrage, it appears, is to be repeated at this session, and his name is to be kept off the roll until a Committee has again examined his right to be enrolled. and this in the face of the fact that he holds a certificate to his seat precisely similar to those held by every other member. His certificate, executed and attested as the law requires, shows that he was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, on the first Tuesday of October, over PATTERSON, Democrat, by 854 majority in a vote of 26,022. The latter now sserts that the election was illegal, and that ne (PATTERSON) was elected at a subsequent election on the 7th of November, at which but 2,000 votes were cast, as against over 26,000 at the October election, when he was a candidate. Upon the strength of this claim the Clerk of the House has thus far refused to place BELFORD's upon the roll. The mere fac of placing his name upon the roll or not placing it there will not affect the strength of the minority; but if this outrage is attempted, and the will of the people of a whole State is thus arbitrarily defeated by the action of this man, the minority should condemn such an assumption of power in the severest and most emphatic manner, so that their action may go upon the records of the House, and their protest in behalf of the people of Colorado go before the whole country.

Tom Scorr will ask Congress to grant a subsidy, varying from \$50,000,000 to \$175,000,000, according to the different plans submitted, for the construction of the so-called Southern Pacific Railroad. His sectional appeal is on the ground that the South is entitled to an independent connection with the Pacific coast; but the South will gain no particular advantage from the scheme, unless the proposed connections and branches be likewise subsidized, which will carry the subsidy up to the highest figures named, and we believe the schemers have dropped off the branches in the fear that they are asking more than any body of sane men will ever consent to give them.

The use national appeal is based on the go and that the Pacific traffic is now a vir-nal monopoly, and that Jay Gould uses the Union Pacific to fleece the public. It may be mentioned incidentally that the guarantee against monopoly would not be very strong with JAY GOULD in control of one road and Tom Scott in control of the other; both understand the uses of combination too well to permit their interests to suffer from competition. Our present pur-pose, however, is to show that, in addition to the manifold reasons of a political, financial and patriotic character why Congress should not listen to Tom Scorr, the granting of the subsidy will be a reckless waste of Government money, because there will be at leas one, and perhaps more than one, independ ent Pacific railroad constructed without Government aid before Tox Scorr can build

PARTETO BATTROADS WITHOUT SUBSTINE

We have previously directed attention to the progress made by the Southern Califor-nia Road in pushing its road southwest from nia Road in pushing its road has already passed Los Angeles. This road has already passed Fort Yuma, and is on its way through ern Arizona to Tucson; it is being built by private enterprise, with "Chinese chear labor," in the most approved fashion, an with the economy indicative of a legitimate undertaking. We have also referred before to the proposition of certain Boston capital-ists, who have obtained control of the Atchison & Santa Fe Railroad, to extendtheir line to the south and west connect with the Southern California ext sion. The latter scheme has recently beco something more tangible than a proposition.

It has been fully determined upon, and the money, pluck, and ability have been secured to go shead with it, saking for no Government subsidy or political support. This road has two eastern termini,—at Atchison and Kansas City,—where abundant eastern con-sections are furnished, and runs thence

his proposed Southern Pacific with Govern

orado, following the line of the Arkansas River to Pueblo, and thence south prac-tically to Santa Fe. The plan for extension ons with the contemplates two connections with the Pacific; the one northwest to connect with the Utah Southern, and so with the Central Pacific at Ogden; the other southwest from Santa Fe to connect with the Southern California at some point in Eastern Arizona or Western New Mexico. As an arnest of the good faith of this enterprise, nothing more convincing could be mentioned than that the projectors have been able to secure the services of Mr. W. B. STRONG, the efficient General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, to take charge of the new Pacific road. Mr. STRONG would not consent to sever his con ection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, whose Directors have been making trenuous efforts to retain him, if he were ot thoroughly convinced that the project s backed by the requisite means to carry it out; and his experience and executive ability will further assure its success by the economy and thoroughness of the construction und

his supervision.

The certainty that these new connection with the Pacific will be provided out of private means should be reason enough to nduce every honest man in Congress to oppose every scheme for subsidizing Tom Scorr's Southern Pacific Road. Under no ircumstances is it the business of the Govrnment to advance money or loan its credit o private enterprises, but least of all when it is certain that the purpose in view will be attained without Government intervention. Instead of a popular blessing it would be a public hardship if Government should pronote extravagance and wastefulness in the construction of a new Pacific railroad by ending its credit, and thus defeat the onest and economical construction of uch a road by private capital. In he one case, not only would public moneys e wasted and stolen, but the public would be obliged to pay rates after the const that would yield dividends on an inflated and fictitious investment; in the other case, no onblic money would be wasted or stolen, but the road would be so economically constructed that it would only be required to earn an interest on a fair and legitimate capital honestly employed. The announcement that arrangements have actually been completed or a new and independent railroad connec ion with the Pacific by private capitalists hould be the death-blow to the Tom Scorr

GREENBACKS FOR CUSTOM DUTIES. The Board of Trade at Nashville, Tenn., a meeting on the 13th inst., adopted resoluions which, among other things, favored a law "making greenbacks receivable for cus-toms." This measure is not a new one, though this is, so far as we remember, the first occasion of its being indorsed by any body of merchants. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE would gladly support the measure if the obections thereto were not wholly insurmountable. The interest on the public debt is now payable in coin. On this point there is no longer any controversy,-all the outstanding bonds (except those loaned to the Pacific railways) bearing that stipulation. The Government, therefore, has need annually of, say, \$100,000,000 in gold for that purpose. It also needs coin for all of its foreign expenditures, diplomatic and naval. Heretofore and now the custom has been for those persons needing gold to pay duties on imports to sell their greenbacks for gold. The interest of the whole mercantile class has been to advance the value of greenbacks, so that the loss in their conversion to gold would be as small as possible. The gold thus purchased by the greenbacks has been paid into the Treasury, and there used by the Treasury in payment of its gold obligations Whenever there has been a surplus of gold. that is, more than the Treasury has needed, it has been sold for greenbacks, and the pre mium has been added to the currency revenue. In past times, when there was a large urplus revenue, the gold sales have been large, but of late years the surplus revenue has been small.

It is now proposed that the Government shall receive the paper money direct at the custom-house, thereby relieving the importers of the loss they now sustain in exchanging their paper for gold, and that the sale of the greenbacks for gold shall be made by the Government, and the loss fall upon it. At the present value of greenacks, the loss would be from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 annually on \$100,000,000, which rum would have to be raised by taxation. It s a question whether this loss shall be paid by importers or by the Government. We are aware that it is claimed that to make reenbacks receivable for duties will have he effect to make them equivalent to gold. This absurd expectation is not warranted by any circumstance. As we have said, the whole mporting community is interested in susaining and advancing the value of the reenbacks; but, if the latter are made reeivable for duties, this class will not care whether the greenback dollar be worth 50 cents or 100 cents in gold, it will pass at the custom-house for a dollar in payment of dues. In fact, the poorer he greenback the less will be the duty to be

If the sole source of coin revenue of the Government be thus cut off, then the Government will become a purchaser of gold. Interest on the bonds is payable at various times; a portion of it is paid on the first of every month in the year, so that every month the Secretery of the Treasury will will have to go on the market to purchase eight or ten millions of gold o pay the interest and to defray other gold expenditures of the Government As the Government must have the gold, and cannot get it except by purchase with greenbacks, then the market will fix the price which the Treasury will have to pay. A large speculative interest will be created to depre-ciate greenbacks and to keep up the price of gold, and, instead of having the effect of naking the paper equivalent to gold, it will n all probability greatly widen the differ-

The mistake of those who advocate the reeipt of greenbacks for customs is in assumng that thereby one of the uses for gold will be discontinued. The gold is not needed to pay duties; greenbacks might as well be taken for duties on imports as for internal revenue tax, if it were a mere question of revenue; but the use for the gold is to pay the interest on the public debt and the for-eign expenditures of the Government. That use—a necessity for gold—will remain all the same whether duties are paid in green-backs or gold. If the Government had the option to pay interest in coin or paper, then there would be no use for the gold, but it has no such option, and must continue to

to transfer the business and cost of pur ing \$100,000,000 gold annually from the im-porters to the Treasury Department. Every cent on the dollar premium for gold will be \$1,000,000; and, as the gold market can be cornered, there is nothing to prevent the re-duction of the greenbacks again to 95, or 90, er even to 85, cents on the dollar, inflicting s loss of fifteen millions on the Governmen There being but one purchaser, and the want of that purchaser imperative, and nothing to offer for the gold but paper, it is easy to understand how profitable com-binations could be made to compel the Government to pay whatever primay be demanded. Under such circum stances there would have to be annually appropriation of many millions of to pay the premium on gold purchased by the Government, or the Secretary of the Treasury would have to sell bonds to the mount of several millions of dollars to meet the deficiency in the revenue, or there would have to be an extra tax levied on tobacco, or on salt, or sugar, or something else, to pay the cost of converting greenbacks into gold for the Government uses. We fail to see any good result to follow the change. Instead of advancing the value of the greenback it wil reduce it, revive the gold-gambling trade, -now reduced to a comparatively small af

fair, -and subject the Government to large and permanent loss. SILVER IN THE OHIO ELECTION. The New York newspapers have a considerable circulation and perhaps more or less influence in Ohio; Ohio is about as far west as they extend in either circulation or inence. They did what they could to defea the Republican ticket in that State by mitting the Republican party on every possi ble occasion to the wrong and unpopular side of the silver question; the New York Times was especially active in this business. Now that the election is over, the New York Times affirms that "it cannot be said that the remonetization of silver was in any direct manner an issue in the October elec tions this year, because both parties were in each case professedly on same side of that question." This is not true, or at best it is only half true, in the case of Ohio. The Democratic declars tion on this point was clear, emphatic, and unequivocal, and in that respect reflected the sentiment of nine voters out of every ten in the State of Ohio, to whatever party they belonged. The Republican platform contained the following confused and bung

ling statement of the case: Resolved. That we are in favor of both silver an gold as money; that both shall be a legal-tender for the payment of all debts, except where other-wise specifically provided for by law, with coining and valuation so regulated that our people shall not be placed at a disadvantage in our trade with for-eign nations, and that both metals shall be kept in circulation as the money of the nation, as contemplated by the Constitution; and we therefore demand the remonetization of silver.

The average voter could not tell from this whether the remonetization of the silver dolar was desired or not, and the articles from the New York journals, and professed explanations of certain speakers during the ampaign, made him still more doubtful the result was that some 40,000 Republican in the State who could not give expression to the sentiment uppermost in their minds (viz.: the remonetization of silver) by voting with the Republicans, either voted with the Democrats, whereby they could expres themselves pointedly on the silver question or did not vote at all, or were governe by minor and secondary consideration voting with the Workingmen, or Greenbackers, or Prohibitionists. deed, the New York Times feels the force of this; for, in spite of its assertion that the remonetization of silver that "It is not much to be wondered at that the bid for the votes of the silver men in the Republican platform did not bring much, as every Republican who felt inclined to star at home, or to vote for the Democratic ticket or for the Labor ticket, or for the Greenbac candidates, found no inducement to prevent his doing so in the incoherent and contradictory resolutions regarding silver." We are inclined to regard this as a very distinct admission that the silver question did cut a decided figure in the election, and that it was the incoherency and contradiction of the Re publican platform on this subject, assisted by the New York Times to the extent of it offuence, that brought about the defeat of the Republican ticket in that State.

PENSIONING CONFEDERATES. The Nashville American seeks to break the force of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S comments upon the effort which is now being made to load Confederate soldiers, widows, and orphans upon the pension list, by the asser-tion that the Meridian (Miss.) Mercury, one of the agitators answered by THE TRIBUNE is "an utterly unknown and unread poster for the publication of county sales," and that Meridian itself is an obscure locality in Mississippi, unknown to the great world outside of its corporate limits. Hence it infers that Meridian is a place of no importance in the South, and that the Meridian Mercury does not represent Southern opinion or any opinion except that of its editor, who, "himself a widow or an orphan, no doubt, has a mission—to have Confederate widows, orphans, and wounded placed on the pension-list." To argue the Meridian Mercury unknown is nearly to argue itself unknown. Notwithstanding the American's ignorance of its fire-eating con-temporary, the Mercury seems to be very well known in other Southern newspaper offices, and its utterances are attracting more or less attention and comment, South as well North. The Southern exchange-list of the American, therefore, seems to be in need of

revision.
THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE did not call attention to the utterances of the Mercury and promptly condemn them simply because hey were made by that paper, or to give its editor an undue prominence, but because it gave publicity to a sentiment which has hitherto been whispered rather than spoken aloud, hoped for rather than expected. Up to this time a wet blanket has been thrown upon it, either from fear of prejudicing the Demoratic party in the North or because the time is not ripe for it. Should it once take root, however, it would grow like Jonan's gourd. Thousan f Southern politicians would make it a ral lying cry, and the ex-Confederates would bring a tremendous pressure to bear upon the Democratic party in order to secure its enforcement, and the result would be to array the North against the South, and once more reopen the old sores now so rapidly healing under the beneficent effect of Mr. Hayes' Administration. To strike it down in its very incipiency, to inform its agitators that it would ated in the North, and that even the suggestion of it is an intolerable insult, was the object of THE CHICAGO TRIBURE,—not to elevate the Meridian Mercury into any im-

Nashville American. It was because such a sentiment, if allowed to grow and become a political measure in politics, will prevent the consummation of the harmony and good feeling between the two sections, that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE struck it in its very incip-

iency. The St. Louis Republican, with more tem-per than good sense, takes exception to an

article upon Indian wars which recently ap-peared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, upon the occasion of Gen. MILES' victory over the Nez Perces. Its first exception is to the dec tion that Indian wars are at a close. It says: "The Nez Perces are not the only tribe of hostiles extant, nor is Chief JOSEPE the only red-skinned prince who cherishes a undying hatred for the pale-faces," Will the Republican inform us what tribes are on the war-path, with the exception of SITTING BULL and his handful of Sioux, who, if reports are true, have already been driven back across the frontier to American soil? His capture is only a question of a short time, and, when that is done, will the Republican name the hostiles that will give any further trouble to settlers or the army? The second exception of the Republican is to the civilizing of the Indian, its position being that his barbarous nature cannot be changed, consequently he should be exterminated. The position of the Republican would be more logical if the very thing which it says cannot be done were not being done. What it declares impossi ble has already been accomplished. As soo as Indians are unhorsed and completely dis armed they can be kept on reservations, and when they are kept on reservations and are not furnished with horses, rifles, and revolvers, they go to work and become farmers instead of scalp-hunters The condition of the Indians in the Indian Territory is a sufficient answer to the Reput lican. The Choctaws, Creeks, Cheroke Kiowas, Osages, and other tribes now living in that Territory, were once as wild and fer cious as the Sioux or the Nez Perces, bu they have settled down to farming, adopted the white man's form of government, have built up thriving towns and villages, and are making the productive sections of the Territory blossom like the rose. They have in reality so developed the material prosperity of those sections that already there is an effort on the part of speculators in Missouri and Arkansas to cross over and get thei lands away from them. If bad whisky and rascally white agents and contractors are kept away from the Indian, and he is un horsed and disarmed, he will settle down and

it, and has done it. The Boston Advertiser argues against changing the present protective system into a revenue tariff, lest it may have the effect of increasing importations of foreign goods to the detriment of home manufactures. pronounces Prof. PERRY's definition of

go to work like a white man. To the denial

of the Republican, we only affirm he is doing

protective tariff absurd—

That it is a schedule of taxes laid on imported coods with a view to raise the price of certain hom commodities by cutting off foreign competition

Professor's axiom it says:
Under the present wool-tariff,—the key to the protective system,—the importations of wool and woolens have amounted to forty-seven millions

annually, against twenty-seven millions annually during the ten years preceding its adoption. If those figures are correct, there must be something wrong with the wool-tariff. If, under the present enormous protective duties on woolen goods, the latter pour into the country in nearly double the quantity they did under the low tariff preceding the enactment of the present one, the true remedy is to lower the duties and put wool on the free list as before. This simple reform will enable our manufacturers to make cheaper and better goods, supply the home market, and compete with foreign goods in foreign markets. The Advertiser will perceive that it has proven too much, and that its predicate does not

support its conclusion. The cablegrams have frequently referred to the GESHOFFS, upon whom sentence of death was passed by a Turkish military court. The GESHOFFS were English merchants who established themselves in business near Adrianople.

They had large and influential connections in Manchester, and, when they were sentenced to be hanged, their English friends put forth every effort to save their necks. A cablegram receive vesterday states that the Turkish Government, doubtedly, has commuted the death sentence to

one of exile. The young men will be glad to

get off on such terms. Their property has probably been confiscated. The London Times

of Sept. 29 has a Constantinople dispatch in regard to the case, from which we extract as of Sept. 29 has a constantinopie dispaten in regard to the case, from which we extract as follows:

According to one account, papers have been found showing they were implicated in the revolutionary movement of last year, and a fellow-countryman is said to have denounced them. The poor wretch, however, was under pressure of temptation to save his own life. He was on his way to execution, when he suddenly promised, if pardoned, to make important disclosures. The promise was given, and he led the way to a garden, in a corner of which were found buried the minutes of the Bulgarian Revolutionary Committee. The promise was kept as so many Turkish promises are kept. The informer, after he had served his purpose, was taken back—and hanged; so at least runs the story. I am bound to say that, as I have no means of verifying it, the tale may be one of the fabrications which are turned out every week by the score. There is nothing, however, improbable in it except in the essential point that papers had been found implicating the GESHOFFS in rebellion. I find it very hard to believe, and my belief is shared by most of those with whom I have conversed on the subject. That men in the position of the GESHOFFS, with everything to lose and very little to gain, should have irretirevably committed themselves on paper to participation in so feeble and unpromising an enterprise as the so-called Bulgarian insurrection of 1876, is exceedingly improbable; on the other hand, it is not by any means essential to their execution that their guilt should telegally established, or even be matter, so to speak, of moral cortainty. At this moment, for a Bulgarian to be accased is to be condemned. An Englishman gave me just now a description of what he had himself witnessed during a recent tour through a district in Bulgaria, first occupied and then evacuated by the Russians. The first thing usually done to a Bulgarian ow a description of what he had himself witnessed during a recent tour through a district in Bulgaria, first occupied and then e

The New York Post-Office has a long corridor on its Broadway and Park side, with drops for each State in the Union and the principal cities. It is not surprising to learn that around the Chica-go drop there is always a crowd, that the tiles of go drop there is always a crowd, that the tiles of the paving beneath it have been worn smooth, and that the brass flap of the drop is blackened and worn away by constant use, whereas at the St. Louis box there are the silence and solitude of Sahars, the untrodden tiles preserve their primitive freshness, and the brass drops are as bright as they were the day that MULLET looked on the work of his hands, and saw and said the t was very good.

Our Republican friends at the East are making some serious mistakes as to the probable eutcome of the election in New York. For all

record, he is widely known and very popular in the northern and western portions of the State; the Kings County men, TILDEN'S especial representatives, have varnished their sore heads and will work hard for the ticket; and the only effect of the Anti-Tammany ticket will be to bring more Democrats into the field. Of course, Anti-Tammany and the Republicans will form an alliance in New York City, but only to elect county officers and Aldermen, and 95 per cent of the Anti-Tammany vote will be east for cent of the Anti-Tammany vote will be cast for the regular State ticket. THE TRIBUME can go even further and inform its Republican con-temporaries at the East that if they expect to get from the Anti-Tammany men, led by JOHN MORRISSEY, any help to elect Senators who will vote in 1879 for a Republican United States vote in 1879 for a Republican United States Senator, they are very much mistaken. Mark

ecord, he is widely known and very popular in

The Kentucky bulldozer member of Congress BLACKBURN, made a speech to a Dem crowd in Newark, N. J., on the night before the ection in that city, a few days ago. Among other things he said that-

He accepted all the benefits of the policy of reconciliation coming from Mr. Hayes, but that the same time Hayes held his office the same any one held stolen property. Speaking of the Senate, he "hoped God would not spare God Morron to return to his seat in the Senate." The Morron to return to his seat in the Senate." This was more than the people were willing to hear and murmurs of disapprobation could be heard it ail parts of the andience, and one shouted, "Yo are a Rebel," which came nigh creating a disturbance, and would, had it not been for the coole heads present. The better class of Democrat were intensely disgusted with this speech, and sa that it did their cause great harm, and tried to excuse it by saying that he was under the influence of liquor.

The next day the city went Republican by large majority," and the speech of this B on contributed to the result.

The VENUS of Milo is again a subject of die cussion in the art journals of Europe. M. C. Doussault, a French architect, repeats a conersation which he says he held in 1847 with M BREST, the Consul at Milo at the time of th discovery. M. BREST said that when th VENUS was first raised from the earth he saw its two arms lying on the ground, and that one held an apple painted green and the other held some drapery; also that before the statue was raised he had seen that it stood on a narro base, which would, if true, put an end to the hypothesis of its having formed part of a

Cheap lager-beer may have some other ex planation than that it has been adulterated One would infer from the action of the been sellers of Berlin that the thickness of the glas and the invasion of its interior by the bott price of the beer. The beer-sellers earnestl protest against the passage of a law by the Prussian Parliament compelling the use of gauged glasses. .

It was indeed fortunate that at the recen Democratic Convention at Albany some malicious individual in the assistance—as th French would say—didn't yell "Low bridge! Had he done so, at least half of the reformer

In view of the sort of speeches that America statesmen on their way back from Europe make ing Boards were rather less of a nuisance tha are the Returning Bores.

The prevalent opinion of the Eastern metropolis—New York, Chicago being the Western one—is that in matters of municipal administra tion the reformer is as bad as the thief.

The Shah of Persia, as one of the attraction of his recent birthday festival, had a boat-race The motto of the rowers was, "Pull for th

"Bsnes of the Day"-Forged stock certifi cates and insurance notes. PERSONAL.

Senator Morton hopes to be able to leav or Washington within a week. Gen. Babcock's real estate in Washingto

valued at a half million dollars. Mr. Hewitt is detained in Paris by the illness of his wife, who is getting better rapidly. The Detroit Post and the Detroit Tribuna roit Post and Tribune.

Prof. J. W. Draper, of the New York Uni versity, delivered an interesting lecture on Evolu-tion before the Unitarian Institute at Springfield

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. will publish in a few days Sir Edward Creasy's "History of the Ottoman Turks," with chapters bringing the work down to the present time.

Mr. Charles Fechter, the actor, who is

now living on his farm near Quakertown, Bucks County, has just completed a comedy drama with the suggestive title of "Satan's Diary." The play has been purchased by Mr. Duff, of the Broadway (N. Y.) Theatre, where the "Danites" had such a long run, and will soon be produced at that establishment.

Major Minott A. Osborn, the veteran editr of the New Haven (Conn.) Register, 18 very ill at his residence in New Haven, and his life is de spaired of. As an instance of the ruling passion, it is said that on the morning of the Ohio election, when asked by his son how he had passed the night he promptly answered, "Very well. How ha

Victor Hugo's new book on the coup d'etat Victor Hugo's new book on the coup detat appeared at Paris last Monday. Its title is "The History of a Crime—Deposition of a Witness," and the preface is as follows: "This book is more than real, it is urgent. I publish it." The first volume is divided into two parts, "The Ambush" and "The Struggle." The second volume will be published on the 2d of December. Its three parts will be "The Massacre," "The Victory," and "The Fall," the last describing the calamity of Sedan. Hugo has also, by the way, a poem of two Sedan. Hugo has also, by the way, a poem of tw thousand lines, "The Pope," already completed but it is not to be published till a week after the death of Pius IX.

The librarians who sailed from New York The librarians who sailed from New York early in September to attend the London conference arrived safely in Glasgow, thirteen in all, eight of whom remained together, and were at the last accounts leisurely examining the libraries between Glasgow and London. The party consisted of Cutter, of the Boston Athenaum; Poole, of Chicago; Green, of Worcester; Jackson, of Newton; Evans, of Indianapolis; Dewey, of Amherst; Miss Godfrey, of the Wellesley College Library; and Winsor, of Boston. The University Library at Glasgow was closed, but they thoroughly inspected the Advocates', the Signet, and the University Library at Edinburg. "They could show us books," says a private letter, "far beyond our possessions, but nothing in points of administration, in which we are far ahead of them."

Miss Mary Anderson's debut as Ecadne at

Miss Mary Anderson's debut as Evadne at Philadelphia was entirely successful. The Philadelphia Times says of her: "Her peril is in he delphia Times says of her: "Her peril is in her good face and sweet, womanly charms, which so often invite the flattery that makes actresses favorities for a time despite palpable defects which the patient and conscientious artist would overcome. If she were as homely as Charlotte Cushman she would become great. Altogether she gave abundant evidence of genius, of fair training for one of her years, of rare fitness for the rendition of some of the most difficult features of tragedy, and if her professional life shall not prove an eminent success, it must be because she fails to be faithful to herself and to her exacting calling." All the other newspapers speak of her in terms of high praise.

The Prince Imperial is reported to suffer seriously at present from lameness. When very

The Prince Imperial is reported to suffer seriously at present from lameness. When very young, Nelaton performed an operation on his foot, and the lameness caused by this was aggravated by an accident last year at Dorking. Some young officers returning from Aldershot prepared a bonfire in the garden of a hotel, as a surprise for the Prince on his arrival there. When the bonfire was in full blaze, one of the officers took the Prince upon his shoulders and carried him np close to the fire, standing with his burden en a broken pillar, so as to be able to look into the heart of the fire. A sudden jet of fame from one of the tarbarrels came so near the young officer's face that are. A sudden jet of flame from one of the tar-barrels came so near the young officer's face that he started, and the Prince Imperial, losing his bal-ance, was pitched into the fire. He was dragged out at once, but not before he had sustained some severe barns, and especially one on his leg, which has seriously aggravated the original lameness. This story has a somewhat fancifal six.

RELIGIOUS.

The Decline of Minor Doctrines Discussed by Prof. Swing.

Reopening the Third Unitarian Church---Address by Robert Collyer.

Installation of the Rev. J. M. Worrell Over the Eighth Presbyterian Church.

Harvest-Home Services by the Sabbath-School of the Fifth Presbyterian Church.

MINOR DOCTRINES. THEIR DECLINE—SERMON BY PROP. SWING.
Prof. Swing preached to a large congregation
yesterday morning in the Central Church, taking for his theme, "The Decline of Minor Dec-

wo unto you Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; for ye tithe mint, anne, and cummin, and ye have omitted the weightler matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith, —these ought ye to have done. —Matthew, axist., 23.

The Hebrew law required that the tenth part of the increase of the fields should be given to the Lord, who had brought the nation forth from Egyptian bondage. The and hence had in its view the heavy harvest of field and orchard. But against this princ the law the selfish principle in man reacted, gradually, in the course of generations, trans-ferred the law from the grand harvest-field and orchard to the little kitchen-garden, and solemnly, once a year, devout minds gathered for the Lord s tenth part of the mint, and anise, and cummin. This conduct was not altogether mean, for these herbs were all sweet-smelling, and if they had no intrinsic value, they were at least as charming as a bunch of wild flowers. And yet they were a a bunch of wild howers. And yet they were a great shrinking away from the spirit of the Mosaic law, for that statute contemplated such contributions to religion as should pay well for temple and priest, and should express man's deepest attachment. Not only had the Phartees contracted a large doubting of the property deepes attachment. Not only had the Franceses contracted a large donation of grains and fruits down to a bouquet of fragrant shrubs, but they had omitted wholly the larger things in the moral law—judgment, mercy, and faith. Upon such mere shadows of former greatness Christ laid the lash of cutting eloquence and transformed those proud officials into the most diminutive of men, for evidently of all men the

ypocrite is least.

With the coming of such a leader as Christ, the littlenesses in religion began to resume their proper place, and the weightier matters of their proper place, and the weightier matters of the law began to appear in the front again of the moving Church. He came to destroy noth-ing, but to bring back all the exiled good. He did not condemn the fragrance of the mint, the dill, the cummin,—sweet spices were they all,— but he loved more justice, mercy, and fidelity and at all hazards these must return. Christ but he loved more justice, mercy, and fidelity, and at all hazards these must return. Chrisicame then as an overthrow of little, punctilious customs, and as a leader in a great spiritual return. Under his leadership the small retreated, and the mightler things of the Hebrew world and of all worlds, became visible and attractive. Each noble idea that had shown the least trace of itself since the day of Abraham, each outline of charity, of justice, of purity, of faith or fidelity, that had marked any age or any man, became life-size at the touch of this Jesus.

But to suppose that society would long hold fast to the weightler things of time, and give up forever that easy worship by mint and cummin, is to mistake wholly our common human nature. It is as difficult for manto be great as it is for him to be good. The human mind is small. Civilization has been attempting for thousands of years to enlarge the public intellect, and while its success has been great, so has it often been defeated, and the ground yet to be passed over is large. Indeed, what are we all doing, all the while, except making the attempt by study of history, and science, and reflection, to enlarge our own personal views and aims, and, if possible, to except many-shaped littleness which marks the savare life! The spoils taken from old tombs and the Indian mounds show that fifte chamber of the brain has been enlarged by more recent civilization to make room for more and more spiritual ideas,—thus the bones of the dead bearing witness that man comes to greatness as slowly as he comes to goodness. Man is not only wicked by nature, but small.

nees as slowly as he comes to goodness. Man is not only wicked by nature, but small.

Although that matchless one—the Christ—carried His age rapidly away from the little garden of the Pharisees out to the wider plains of justice, and mercy, and faith, yet human nature could not come suddenly to such an excellence. It returned to its level like water raised only by a passing storm. Whether you mark the actions of the Church in the third century, or in the tenth, or sixteenth, you will find it coming in from a small kitchen garden with a handful of anise and cummin, happy that it can lay such sweet leaves and stems upon the altar of its Lord, and little draming that there are weightier offerings for man to bring and for a God to receive. All the pash has been a mingiling of the small and the great in almost equal parts, and, without doubt, the future will include our age in the area of time over which the large and the little walked hand in hand. Our age does not surpass that of Calvin and Milton so much in good intentions as in scope of mind. What seemed large in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is now known to have been small. The high has been assigned a lower place, and things unseen in that old, thick air have risen up in great impressiveness. The quality of human slavery, the quality of religious opinions, the right of Kings to rule, have been subjected to a new measurement, and if the present can show no purer intentions than marked the past, it can at least reveal an intellect which can measure better the quality of propositions, and can find amid a heap of rubbish things of most worth.

Inasmuch, therefore, as man is not only single should be a subjected to a new measurement, and if the present can show no purer intentions than marked the past, it can at least reveal an intellect which can measure better the quality of propositions, and can find amid a heap of rubbish things of most worth.

Inasmuch, therefore, as man is not only single should only the manual and can be a subject to the force able army of martyrs." More reliable and laborious historians declare that these reformers attended the Romish Church down from the very day when Constantine made the new religion into a political machine; and indeed it is almost cartain that not a century passed without without with the constant of the part of a few or amany to lead the ministers and devotees religion over toward a profounder shape of lly not by

til until Luther came with a still de tion and more perfect overthrow.

This spectacle is all the simple effication to pass onward to a higher was the happy destiny of Christ to faultiess truth and excellence, but a so divine; it must pass slowly over days of a long childhood. Luthe greatest movement after Christ weightier things of the law. The was a sunrise after a dark and a Menawoke in the morning and saw ant world. All night long had the he night had been dark and long. In black almost a thousand years, tain year they looked out and saw the hills, flower-clad, of the Protes Even the Roman Catholic Churc might well bless God for the Protes that stands by her side. This new has helped Rome rid herself sile cruelties and follies. It is right even by an enemy, said the Latin God for our enemies! for they to say faults when friendship would to see them or too tender to But along comes an enemy, and lo face in a plass. Thus what the Calnas long attempted to burn, owile as a deep injury to herself, the most valuable companionship the down the companionship the diminishing in number, the school open as it did not in Spain and a Church which once must rule all more of its mission in the domai Thus as Protestantism has been't by the times through which it has Romanism has extracted stores of this association with a religion mo and as vasit as itself.

Thus if appears that the grea herwen he ages and the Church here we he ages and the Chur

and as vast as itself.

Thus it appears that the great herween the ages and the Church pressed in the words, "How to away from the small to the great in have always been men of good menough men of wide truth. The soverwhelmed the spiritual; teclipsed the life; the sweet-smin's end of the mighty harver great has won repeated victories, is agile and popular and holds am point on the theological war-manew event has come to throw the ers into a new line of thought an ence more from the small to the Science comes not as a Romani and forms, not as a Calvinism God's decrees and man's helpless not as a Puritanism to enlarge sur press pleasure, but as a questionitions of a God and a future life. Skepticism the most radical the (has ever encountered. Hume an Voltaire and Paine aimed the chiefly against revealed reing were all believers in God; and he old hosts of Deists Christianity enemies of God, and prayer, and finds in the sweeping negations time. Instead of fighting agains lieve in a Pope and in vestment instead of rebutting a Dissenter, man, or a Millerite, or a scoffing tianity has of late years been con the more radical forms of doubt to society by the material scient form of attack and defense has about a generation in taking popublic mind. In such inqui Miller the gravest doubts over G be common and pardonable. He Lyell were born with our centum with new theories about the and the manner of its creation. students and reasoners followed passing his predecessor in the pedict the old tenets of theology, skepticism has at last assumed know, for you are an active part. It from the theme of to-day to matomet this powerful skeptic hour admits of is only that we new tumult joins with all the pain driving Christianity still further small and further toward to a powerful and sweeping, ence Science invites the Church would the stake a man who denied the sion of the Holy Spirit; indeed, ture those who denied that Go order is we the basien of infan blood, or twisted thumbs, and be ordered as suddenly all local discounts the

You have doubtless all observe the whole Church bears the colergy that they do not know world is, nor how it was for literal or how figurative may Noah, or Lot, or Jonah. The once would have brought to treat the churches toward its great Saviour, and away fro about Jonah or Lot. Indee lecturer East, whom all the evalues a carbeileved in the inspiration of orthodox Christians at a cablieved in the inspiration of not of the illustration of a dimission was divine, but the hist age was human! The Evalue in the sumles at this, and accepts or mission was divine, but the hist age was human! The Eva smiles at this, and accepts or the age is anxious about its Fa and its Heaven; and the opinio and Jonah are rendered insigneatness of the other pressing were the anise and cummin sees at such a discount. Et theologians do assemble and resolution vote the past into world perceives not their prwork, but goes on with its signed and Savior may be see clouds. Science has made the down the anise and cummin. Viewed as we are now viewed a deep skepticism,—a skeptici

States. Not otherwise when approach (Christianity with it armed front, the small things kingdom began to fall to the was good and great in the matter than the matter of the whole Church bears the

down the anise and cummin.

Viewed as we are now viewly a deep skepticism,—a skeptic differs not much from atheis bound up in this scientific age religious present and future.

It was well that some rude it occupied the churches to raise and find what might good. We had all given long bate to baptism and hymno free will, and to six theories of Moving about these circles cluded some brother, and a despotism like that around the dark ages,—a despotism that the cord of thought, scientific or ph and arraign us all, and say to thurchmen really any God hereafter? Was Christ a marrection a fable?" It was indevery foundations of religion. Presbyterian Council assemit was found that the cross met could not partaic of t gether. Different shadings held different men apart for those who sang pasims could Lord's table with those who compositions. We were all Presbyterian branch with have been connected, and whearnest lament over such a for still compared with the powifile compared with the p

to sit down in that purest femunion; but such laments a an ill compared with the powill soon arraign those sever and ask them to defend the faith. Under the storm of the next it will come to pass cluding brethren from the Christians will gather arou that they have carried the the peris of a skeptical penappy, not from identity the fact that they will have ruin. Entering this great shall emerge as one. At learny will go far toward ceme hearts.

Doctrines Prof.

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J. M. Worrell

Sabbath-School of Church. RINES.

BY PROP. SWING. arge congregation intral Church, tak-

that the tenth part lds should be bondage. The e heavy barvest of this principle of en-garden, and n, for these herbs if they had no inad yet they were a a the spirit of the contemplated such contemplated for should pay well for

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or sixteenth, you will to Church in the third or sixteenth, you will a small kitchen garden se and cummin, happy yeet leaves and stems and alittle dreaming r offerings for man to o receive. All the past the small and the great the small and the great the little walked hand a not surpass that of much in good intermind. What seemed the and seventeenth mind. What seemed the and seventeenth bwn to have been as been assigned a sunseen in that old, a great impressiveness, slavery, the quality of bile education, the reciety, the variations of ght of Kings to rule, a new measurement, a new measurement, ow no purer intentions it can at least reveal an ure better the quality in find amid a heap of

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Is man is not only sinby nature small, there
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tters of the law. It is to possess good intenle, and all the Catholice bloody wars and perso there must come a remain that will lift virtue I join the power of an . There was virtue in enth century which we I join the power of an interest was virtue in senth century which we add not been led up to a build perceive only the sof the world. Christ height, and all education which we call civilizasociety to exchange not the small for the great. In the religious world spulse. Not only did of the Greek and Roman and fall there, but the rew religion met there. The little tribes gave Jehovah passed outside my place where a mind. The limited priest was ot the Gentiles, and hour a few Pharisees might worship full of justice, Since Christ the history een the history of asgreat upon the small urch smote the Roman so each century has assitution, and has bidden olly, or vice. As a tree surely the wound of an early the wound of an entered the world of an entered when the world of so each century has a street on the solid, or vice. As a tree surely the wound of an ith solid wood the old ins along, finding for the and placing over them of bandages of new fibre. The solid solid

til until Luther came with a still deeper revolution and more perfect overthrow.

This spectacle is all the simple effort of civilization to pass onward to a higher truth. It was the happy destiny of Christ to be born into faultiess truth and excellence, but society is not so divine; it must bass slowly over the foolish days of a long childhood. Luther's was the greatest movement after Christ toward the weightier things of tha law. The Reformation was a sunrise after a dark and stormy night. Menawoke in the morning and saw the Protestant world. All night long had they sailed, and the night had been dark and long. It had draped in black almost a thousand years, but in a certain year they looked out and saw the shores, the hills, flower-lad, of the Protestant Empire.

Even the Roman Catholic Church of to-day might well bless God for the Protestant Church that stands by her side. This new companion has helped Rome rid herself silently of many cruelates and follies. It is right to be taught even by an enemy, said the Latin poet. Bless God for our enemies! for they tell us plainly our faults when friendship would be too blind to see them or too tender to confess them. But along comes an enemy, and lo! we see our face in a class. Thus what the Catholic Church has long attempted to burn, or murder, or crite as a deep injury to herself, proves to be the most valuable companionship the inquisition is dring away, the miracles by the priests are diminishing in number, the school-house stands open as it did not in Spain and Mexico, and a Church which once must rule all Kings finds more of its mission in the domain of religion. Thus se Protestantism has been itself modined by the times through which it has marched, so Romanism has extracted stores of wisdom from this association with a religion more active than and as vast as itself.

Thus it appears that the great controversy herwesh the ages and the Church may be ex-

aside is wont to return. When a once righteous man has fallen into dishonesty, there is no fuller on earth that can whiten him; and so when the cheat in a dogma or a system is once seen, that dogma must be put sway as in a final tomb. Not only does the perfume of a good character forever follow it in history, like the scent of Moorels roses, but the reputation of a folly when the folly has been detected never parts withits victim, but the companionship is eternal. Hence a Church, having once cast aside something as small and unworthy, will not probably ever receive the outcast again to its bosom. By this new and in all respects great contest, much that separates will be cast out never to be garnered, and Christianity will emerge from the battle having fewer doctrines but grander ones, having not only a God and a Christ, but a wider brotherhood and better men. A mercileas criticism will drive us to the one truth in God.

In times of great credulity the teachers of Christianity could not affirm so much as to disturb the people. The people craved the wonderful. But the more severely critical and logical an area becomes the more economical must the teachers in all schools. legal, political, ethical, and Christian, be in their use of this public credulousness. Our times, therefore, are persuading and urging all the pupits along toward those doctrines of religion which must blend with life, affecting deeply its feelings, and actions, and hopes. Where the most of reason and the most of utility lead, thither the evangelical thought is following, and it will find along this path good enough to reassure its own faith and to bless the waiting multitude.

It was not the province of old Romanism to lead, by a reaction, the Protestant world near enough to the essential elements of Christianity. Lither and his followers still encumbered the religion of Jesus with much that was a paparent enemy has come. It is a bold denial of almost ali, things between the Alpha and Omega of old thought, and in the prosense of the sense of th

HARVEST HOME.

and as vast as itself.

Thus it appears that the great controversy between the ages and the Church may be expressed in the words, "How to lead religion says from the small to the great in idea." There have always been men of good motive, but, not enough men of wide truth. The ceremonial has overwhelmed the spiritual; the creed has eclipsed the life; the sweet-smelling shrubs have outranked the mighty harvest-field. The great has won repeated victories, but its enemy is agile and popular and holds many a valuable point on the theological war-map. At last a new erent has come to throw the religious thinkness into a new line of thought and to lead them ence more from the small to the large.

Science comes not as a Romanism to exaggerate forms, not as a Calvinism to exaggerate fod? decrees and man's helplessness and guilt, not as a Puritanism to enlarge suffering and suppress pleasure, but as a questioning of the notions of a God and a future life. It comes with a skepticism the most radical the Christian world has ever encountered. Hume and Gibbon and Voltaire and Paine aimed their arguments chiefy against revealed religion, but they were all believers in God; and hence in all those oid hosts of Delsts Christianity found no such enemies of God, and prayer, and Heaven as she finds in the sweeping negations of the present time. Instead of fighting against men who believe in a Pope and in vestments and incense, instead of rebutting a Dissenter, or a Churchman, or a Millerite, or a scoffing Paine, Christianity has of late years been compelled to meet the more radical forms of doubt introduced into society by the material sciences. This new form of stack and defense has been busy for about a generation in taking possession of the public mind. In such inquirers as Hugh, Miller the gravest doubts over Genesis began to be common and pardonable. He and Sir Charles Lyell were born with our century to fill it up with new theories about the age of the world and the manner of its creation. These other students and reasoners fo CELEBRATION BY THE PIPTH PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH-SCHOOL. The Sabbath-school of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street, spent a very pleasant afternoon yesterday in the observance of a mode of worship which they are pleased to call the "Harvest-Home Services." It is, as perhaps its name might indicate, a service of praise and thanks giving to God for His beneficence and munificence in furnishing the harvest. The church was packed with the Sabbathschool and their parents and friends, not to speak of many others to whom the annual services of the Fifth Church are a great source

with a song of praise entitled "Unto the Lord."
Prayer followed, and then was sung "Wake the Song of Jubilee." The quarterly report of the Secretary, Mr. Dunn, was then read. It detailed the work of the period which it covered, and showed that within that time the attendance had been admirable and the increase of membership highly satisfactory. Mr. G. Lunham, the Treasurer, read his quarterly report, and the fact that it showed a comfostable balance to the creat of the school was alone sufficient to secure satisfaction. The school sang, "Be joyful in God," and then followed the main service—the Harvest-Home offerings. This feature was conducted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, who called in turn upon each class of the school for its offering. The classes repeated each a selection from the Bible, and one of the scholars, when his class was called upon, presented the offerings, which were almost as varied as the classes were numerous. There were offerings of grain in miniature sheaves, stalks of corn, baskets of fruits and flowers, floral devices, baskets of vegetables, fruit-laden branches, etc., etc., and as each was presented at the alter the nastor made appropriate remarks upon the quotations of Scripture which accompanied. From them he drew valuable lessons, comparing the dry grass to mankind and the shortness of its life to the brevity and uncertainty of the life of man. In the fruits and vegetables he saw the bounty of God, and in beautiful flowers the care and love of the Supreme Being.

Following the offering service was the "Song of the Angel Reapers." Mr. Daniel Lord, Superint-whent of the, Subbath-school, then told a very interesting narrative of a Bible published in Edinburg, Seotland, 125 years ago. It had been taken to sen and, when the ship's crew mutinied, was taken asbore at the Island of Tabiti, where it had after many years come to the notice of a mutineer, who had settled and colonized the island and made himself the leader of the small number of men who had mutinied with him. From the leaves of the Holy Book he, whose name was Alexander Smith, first learned Song of Jubilee." The quarterly report of the Secretary, Mr. Dunn, was then read. It detailed the work of the period which it covered, and showed

States. Not otherwise when Science began to approach Christianity with its broad and well arned front, the small things it the threatened kingdom began to fall to the rea.", and all that was good and great in the many sects to crowd toward the tront.

You have doubtless all observed how patiently the whole Church bears the concess ions of its derry that they do not know how old the world is, nor how it was formed, nor how literal or how figurative may be the story of Noah, or Lot, or Jonah. The churches which once would have brought to trial such ha uting pastors are perfectly patient now under such doubts, because the dicta of science have turned the churches toward its great God and great Saviour, and away from the theories about Jonah or Lot. Indeed, the Monday lecture East, whom all the evangelical churches most ardently follow, informed thousands of orthodox Christians at a camp-meeting that believed in the inspiration of a doctrine, but not of the illustration of a doctrine. Jonah's mission was divine, but the history of the voyage was human! The Evangelical Church smiles at this, and accepts or forgets, because the age is anxious about its Father, and Savior, and its Heaven; and the opinions about Samson and Jonah are rendered insignificant by the greatess of the other pressing inquiry. Never were the anise and cummin of the Pharisees at such a discount. Even when a few theologians do assemble and by some form of resolution vote the past into power, the great world perceives not their presence nor their work, but goes on with its single desire that a God and Savior may be seen beyond all the clouds. Science has made the clery throw down the anise and cummin.

Viewed as we are now viewing this advent of a deep skepticism,—a skepticism which to some differs not much from atheism,—there may be bound up in this scientific age a blessing for the religious present and future.

It was well that some rude force should come to compel the churches to review their situations and find what might be in them of real g religious present and future.

It was well that some rude force should come to compel the churches to review their situations and find what might be in them of real good. We had all given long thought and debate to baptism and hymnology, and fate and free will, and to six theories of the atonement. Moving about these circles we had each excluded some brother, and nad built up a petty despotism like that around each feudal lord in the dark ages,—a despotism that could exile or put to death any real or supposed petty offender,—and it seemed high time for a powerful form of thought, scientific or philosophic, to come and arraign us all, and say to us: "Have you churchmen really any God? Is man to live hereafter? Was Christ a man, and is His resurrection a fable?" It was indeed time for some voice to come that should call us all away from childish bickerings and bid us think upon the very foundations of religion. When that Pan-Presbyterian Council assembled last summer, it was found that the cross-bearers who thus met could not partake of the communion together. Different shadings or thought had held different men apart for generations, and those who sang posalms could not meet at the Lord's table with those who had sung human compositions. We were all glad to see in that Fresbyterian branch with which many of us have been connected, and which we still all love, earnest lament over such a failure of brothers to eit down in that purest fellowship—the Communion; but such laments are feeble to amend an Ill compared with the power of an age which will soon arraign those severely formal churches and ask them to defend the very foundations of faith. Under the storm of this generation and the next it will come to pass that, instead of excluding brethren from the Communion, all Christians will gather around the table, happy that they have carried the love-feast through the beenis of a skeptical period. All will be happy, not from identity of opinion, but from the fact that they will have escaped a common run. Entering this

RESUSCITATING A CHURCH. THE THIRD UNITARIAN'S STRUGGLES.

The Third Unitarian Church, corner of Monroe and Laffin streets, which has been closed for several months, owing to pressing financial embarrassments, was opened yesterday afternoon, the pulpit being occupied by the Rev. Robert Collyer, the Rev. Brooke Herford, and the Rev. Mr. Forbush. The body of the church was well filled with members of the Society.

After the customary devotional exercises, the Rev. Dr. Collyer delivered a short sermon, taking for his text II. Pet. 1. 5: "Add to your roe and Laffin streets, which has been closed for

taking for his text II. Pet. 1, 5: "Add to your faith virtue." The Apostle, he said, evidently wrote on the presumption that those to whom he wrote already had faith. Faith, said he wrote already had faith. Faith, said Dr. Collyer, was the first condition of all doing and being, and in all branches of life it would be found to be what Paul said it was—the substance of things hoped, the evidence of things not seen. Faith was esteemed in too many cases as the accertance, without question, of the plaus of alvation made out by the masters of each particular sect; not faith in God so much as in their own particular ideas of God. Faith without virtue, or, as the true rendering of the word virtue in the original, faith without courage, might be looked upon with something akin to suspicion. Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, and other great minds were called inidels, but if to seek out the truth and bravely make it known was infidelity, he hoped God would make him and his hearers all infidels to that end anyhow. Why, these men had more faith, more true faith with the real quality of courage, than a whole the bench of Bishops. What had raised Chicago to her present proud position in the face of such a sweeping calamity as the fire, was the faith her inhabitants had in her resources—the faith with courage which nerved them to rebuild the broken walls and repair the waste places. In

one field was this faith with courage more essential than in the building up of the Unitarian churches. Priends there were many, but helpers few. As a general thing, a handful of loyal ones had to hold on in good and evil times, with an unconquerable will and purpose to have a church like a nome. In this Third Church the same thing was needed to a certain extent, but he oelieved there were enough of its members with this true, courageous faith in them to build up this church and make it what it ought to be. In his old Methodist Church the day of small beginnings had not been despised, and the Church had grown and grown until it was one of the greatest powers in the world. By working on in this faith with courage, the wilderness and the solitary place had been made to blossom like the rose. The same thing could be done again in the Third Church, and he believed it would be done.

The Rev. Mr. Forbush followed with a statement of the church's financial condition. The total indebtedness, he said, was \$14,500, and the American Unitarian Association had agreed to donate \$5,000, provided the Church would reduce the debt to \$7,000. Mr. Forbush believed they could do this by borrowing the amount on thee hurch's property on long time and at a fair rate of interest. In order to test the opinion of the church on this question, he said, a special meeting of the congregation would be held in the lecture-room next Thursday evening. He then went on to speak of the need of a Liberal church on the West Side. Many sacrifices had been made, for which the members deserve lasting credit, but there might be worse things to come. The church was now without a shepherd, but if more sacrifices were not made it was barely possible that the members of the Society would find themselves not only without a shepherd but without a fold. In conclusion, he urged upon his hearers the necessity for again taking hold of the project to revive the church in such condition ought not only to part with its organ, but with its carpets and cushions, if ne

light as did that gentleman. The church's debt was small in comparison with some others in Chicago. The American Aid Society would gladly assist the church with the loan of \$5,000 for five years without interest. True, sacrifices had been made, but the men who had nobly stood by the churchfor years could never regret parting with the money which they had contributed. They could not afford to let the church go down. All of the churches had all they could do to carry their loads, but they were going to carry them, and in five years he predicted there would hardly be one of them in Chicago that was not out of debt. He believed there were women enough in the church to say to the Society with confidence that they knew it was to be saved. In conclusion, Mr. Shorey strongly urged upon his hearers the necessity of their putting their shoulders to the wheel and lifting the church out of its difficulties. A collection was then taken up, and a sub-

scription-list started, with very gratifying results.

Mr. Forbush also announced that there would be preaching by himself in the church next Sunday morning, and that, if the floods didn't come and swallow them up, he felt he could safely asure his hearers that there would be preaching there until the very last.

THE REV. J. M. WORRELL.

HIS INSTALLATION OVER THE EIGHTH PRESBY TERIAN CHURCH. The Eighth Presbyterian Church, corner of West Washington and Robey streets, was crowded almost to suffocation last evening, the occasion being the installation of the new pastor, the Rev. John M. Worrell. The church was decorated with flowers.

Prof. Francis L. Patton read the fourth chapter of II. Corinthians, and offered prayer. The pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church

announced his text as follows:

My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in trath. And hereby we know that we are of the truth, and shall assure our hearts before llim.—I.John, ist., 18-19.

He commenced his discourse by saying that he would invite the attention of his audience to the subject of Christian corruption. He re-viewed the history of the different religious sects of olden days; of the corruption and big-otry connected with the different churches; and finally came down to the Church of Christ, which he stated had at times been noted for the narrowness of principle and its illiberality. Bu

which he stated had at times been noted for the narrowness of principle and its illiberality. But this, he thought, was unchristly, and there was more liberality and largeness of ideas than there was formerly. There was, however, another species of liberality which was to be eschewed. This was the professional liberal, whose daily walk and profession of creed were at direct variance with each other. If a person claumed to be scrupulously honest, and boasted that he would not do a mean or dishonest act though there was millions in it, that was the very person we would be most apt to look out for, and we would believe him to possess exactly the opposite character. The principles which the speaker derived from his thoughts were that (1) a Christlike liberality was not inconsistent with a positive religious belief; (2) that a Christlike liberality was not inconsistent with a positive religious belief which draws dividing lines running through this life into the eternal world; (3) a Christlike liberality was not inconsistent with a portose and an effort to persuade others to adopt this beitef; (5) a Christlike liberality was not inconsistent with a portose and an effort to persuade others to adopt this beitef; (5) a Christlike liberality was was displayed in the Christlike liberality as was dis

The Rev. H. H. Kellogg, Moderator of the

The Rev. H. H. Kellogg, Moderator of the Chicago Presbytery, announced that, at the annual meeting of the Presbytery of Chicago in April last, Commissioners from this congregation obtained leave to prosecute before the Presbytery of Ebenezer a call for the pastoral services of the Rev. John M. Worrol, As the result of such prosecution, Mr. Worrell was dismissed from the Presbytery of Ebenezer and received into the Presbytery of Chicago, which was there, by its representatives, to consummate that relation which was the object of his call. It became his duty, as the Moderator of the Presbytery, to address to the pastor-elect and the congregation, the constitutional questions, to which the congregation, standing, would respond, if affirmatively, by a raising of the right hand. Here all the members of the congregation present arose, while the Moderator propounded the usual questions from the form found in the church book.

Prof. Patton then occupied the pulpit and delivered the charge or the right hand of fellowship to the new pastor, who stood in the congregation. His charge was right to the point, and the advice given would be excellent for many ministers outside of the Eighth Church to follow.

In the name of the Presbytery of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. J. Monro Gibson, of the Second Church, addressed a few words of general counsel to the congregation regarding the manner in which the members should conduct themselves and treat their pastor.

The latter then took his seat upon the platform.

A hymn was sung by five members of the

The latter then took his seat upon the platform.

A hymn was sung by five members of the choir, which was composed by a member of the congregation especially for the occasion, the Daxology was sung by the choir and congregation, the Rev. Mr. Worrell pronounced a benediction, and the exercises were closed.

THE SEE OF BALTIMORE. A CONFERENCE OF PRELATES—THE VACANT DIOCESE OF RICHMOND—A BISHOP NOMINATED—ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS.

Baltimore American, Oct. 11.

A conference was held at the archiediscopal

A conference was held at the archiepiscopal residence on North Charles street yesterday between Archbishop Gibbons and the Bishops of the Archiepiscopal See of Baltimore in reference to the appointment of a successor to the vacant Diocese of Richmond, caused by the succession of Archbishop Gibbons to the See of Baltimore. The prelates present were Bishop Becker, of Wilmington; Bishop Gross, of Savannah; Bishop Lynch, of Charleston; and Bishop Kain, of Wheeling. Bishop Moore, of Florida, was unavoidably absent. The conference was held in secret, and its action will not be known until it has been

submitted to the Pope. Three names are pro-posed, severally, by the Archbishop, the Bishops, and the clergy of the Diocese of Richmond, and the clergy of the Diocese of Richmond, though all may propose the same person. The names proposed are forwarded to Rome by the Archbishop. The Pope may make the appointment from among the names proposed, or he may select a clergyman not recommended by either, though this is seldom done. The bull for the newly-appointed Bishop is sent to the Archbishop, and who the Bishop of Richmond will be will not be definitely or officially known until then. Vicar-General Janssen, Administrator of the Diocese, is spoken of as likely to be appointed.

be appointed.

The new Archbishop has now assumed the duties of the office of Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of America. He will shortly be installed by the ciercy of the diocese, which will constitute his formal induction into the office, but, having been appointed Coadjutor Bishop, with the right of succession, be became Archbishop immediately at the death of Archbishop Bayley, without any further buil from the Pope. The pallium will be conferred by the Sovereign Pontiff immediately upon application. The pallium consists of a band of white wool, woven by the nuns of St. Agnes at Rome, is the emblem of his official dignity, and is the concluding form required by the Church by which he is fully invested with all the power and dignity of Archbishop.

Archbishop Gibbons is now the ninth upon whom that office has been conferred, and is the youngest Archbishop in America. He was born in Baltimore, July 23, 1834, and is, consequently, only a little over 43 years of age. He was baptized in the Cathedral, in this city, and received most of his early training here. His father took him to Ireland, where for some years he received classical instruction from private teachers. He returned to America and completed his education at St. Charles College, Howard County, Md., and at the Seminary of St. Mary's of St. Sulpice, on Paca street and Pennsylvania avenue. He graduated at St. Charles College in 1857, and at St. Mary's Chapel the same year he graduated by Archbishop Kenrick. He was assistant priest to the late Father Dolan, at St. Patrick's Church, Baltimore, and subsequently pastor of St. Bridget's Church, Canton. He was also an assistant priest at the Cathedral, and white at the Cathedral organized the Cathedral Sunday School, in Carroll Hall, on Saratoga street. He was successful in his labors among the young people, and was very popular with them when he labored in the Baltimore has a papointed by the death of Bishop McGill, and in the following Occober was installed in that office. He administered the affairs of

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINCETON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., Oct. 14.—The pulpits of all PRINCETON, Ill., Oct. 14.—The pulpits of all the local churches were filled to-day by ministers attending Conference. Bishop Merrill preached in the Methodist Church and ordained the following: Elders—William Craven, James S. Norris, Wesley K. Bears, James M. Conlee, Edward W. Drew, Rufus Congdon, James A. Northrup, Jonathan M. Clendenning, Watson Thatcher, Delos M. Tompkins; Deacons—Edward C. Avende Thomas Sweet James G. R. win C. Arnold, Thomas Sweet, James G. B. Shadford, Samuel M. Gavis, Edwin C. Warren, Charles W. Thornton, William A. Barton, George Case, John Lemly, Charles F. Bradley, Howard R. Antes, Eleazer B. L. Elder, Thomas H. Prior;

A STANDARD AUTHORITY.

Upon Weighing Standards. Cyclopedia " contains an elaborate article upo weighing-scales, which is contributed by Prof. James A. Whitney, of New York, President of the Society of Practical Engineering, and from that article we extract and condense some of the items of most interest to our readers. Prof. Whitney says that the credit of the in-

vention of the platform scale belongs to James. Edgell, an English inventor, whose patent is dated 1774, but, although forty-three British patents were granted between the above date and 1866, the most approved mechanism for weighing heavy bodies is of American invention and manufacture. The Americans are unequal-ed in the large scales required in traffic. A Howe railroad scale capable of weighing up to twenty tons has been made so perfect in working and adjustment that its beam was turned by a quarter-dollar laid upon its platform. The pioneer of American manufacturers was Thaddeus Fairbanks, who secured in June, 1831, a patent on apparatus for weighing heavy

Prof. W. says that Fairbanks' scales were a great advance upon others previously in use, although since excelled by more recent inventions and improvements, and, after claborately describing the Fairbanks scale, finds that its defects are, first, the scraping of a casting upon the knife-edges, which dulls those edges and impairs the accuracy of the apparatus; and, next, that the check-rods are liable to impair the reliability of the scale.

Prof. W. ranks the Howe scales far above all others, and says: "In the Howe scale the check-rods are dispensed with, and perfect freedom secured to the platform, without involving any frictional movement upon the knife-edges."

He also commends the peculiar arrangement of levers in the Howe scale whereby the number of knife-edges is reduced.

Thus, after his complete and thorough examination, the credit of making the best scales in the world is given to the Howe manufacturers.

"uch an emphatic and unreserved opinion of mes is rarely given by such eminent and standard athorities, and is, therefore, of the greater value, all who use weighing machines, because at he present date almost every article of ing true econogy for all to have the most accurate and reliable of machines.

The Sale of the Pailadelphia "Times."

Col. Forneyvold the whiladelphia Press for \$180,000, \$150,00 for the paper and \$30,000 for book accounts. This did not include any real estate. The Pliadelphia Times, noticing this sale, said:

"In November \$374\$, the control of the Press was purchased be present of the press of the paper and \$30,000 for Prof. W. says that Fairbanks' scales were a

solution of the paper and \$30,000 for book accounts. This did not include any real estate. The Paladelphia Times, noticing this sale, said:

"In November 1874, the control of the Press was purchased by a party of gentlemen represented by Mr. A. McClure, now of the Times. Col. Forney was the in Europe, and intended to protract his stat wo pars longer had the sale to Mr. McClure's party sen consummated. The purchase at that time \$220,000 value for the newspapers on a basis of clusive of book accounts and real except, exceptesented by stock to that amount to be Forney was to receive \$111,000 for a likamount of the stock, \$50,000 cash, and the residue in semi-annual payments of \$25,000, with interest, and he was to retain \$109,000 of the stock, and receive an annual salry of \$5,000 while he remained in Europe, and continue as associate chief editor with Mr McClure on his return. The contract was made by cable, Mr. McClure having sent out to Losdon by mail a formal contract for Col. Forney's consideration and acceptance, to which he cabled the following answer:

"The announcement that the Press had been disposed of to a new control, created considerable stir in political circles, and some of Col. Forney's friends made vigorous opposition to it, admonishing him by cable that it would be disastrous to his paper, and some of his sincerest friends, believing that the independent and aggressive tone likely to be given to the Press under the new direction, would depreciate its value as a newspaper property, appealed to Mr. McClure not to urge the consummation of the contract. Mr. McClure answered that the parties he represented were quite satisfied with the contract, but that Col. Forney was entirely at liberty to

revoke or execute it without regard to his agreement to sell. Col. Forney held the matter under advisement for six days, when he answered as follows:

"London, Nov. 30, 1874.—McClure, Philadelphic:
"'As you are satisfied to revoke, I agree. See letter to Weigley, Saturday and to-day.

"Thus ended the negotiations which caused such a ripple in political circles in 1874, and immediate steps were taken to establish the Times, the first number of which was issued on the 18th of the following March.

THE RAILROADS.

CONCERNING EVENERS. The impression has gone abroad that the rafi roads represented at the New York Convention have given the "Eveners" the "grand bounce" by agreeing to cease the costly method of secur-ing live-stock business by allowing a rebate of ing live-stock business by allowing a rebate of \$15 per car to a ring of prominent shippers, controlling the bulk of the trade. As this evener arrangement is one of the most unjust and discriminating ever entered into between railroads and shippers, and is therefore highly unpopular, these parties are only too anxious to have the people believe that the arrangement has been abolished. After a week's diligent inquiry The TRIBUME is in a condition to say that the TRIBUNE is in a condition to say that the "eveners" have not been bounced, and that they still continue to pocket their drawbacks of \$15 per car-load. What created the impressi that these drawbacks would no longer be paid was the promulgation of the following circular:

was the promulgation of the following circular:
It has been agreed that all live-stock rebates shall
cease, and that full rates thereon shall be charged,
commencing with Tuesday next, the 6th inst., by
all routes to and from all points. Please notify all
agents and parties interested.

J. H. RUTTAN,
H. B. LEDYARD,
JOHN E. SIMPSON,
L. J. SEARGEANT,
W. BLISS,
W. K. MUIR.
G. B. SPRIGGS.

H. B. LEDTARD,
JOHN E. SMIRSON,
L. J. SRARGEANT,
JOHN NEWELL,
W. BLISS,
W. K. MUIR.

G. B. SPRIEGEA.

Now any one conversant with railroad affeirs will see at a glance that this circular has nothing at all to do with the abolition of the "eveners," for if it had it would state it with a great flourish of trumpets. It simply refers to the rebates heretofore paid by some of the Canada lines, who had been bothering the live-stock pools of which they were parties, and therefore the circular is signed only by the managers of the Canada road and their connections.

The way the "evening up" business was brought about is as follows: An agreement was made between the New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Railroads in June, 1875, for the purpose of securing to each road a stipulated portion of the live-stock traffic from the West. By this agreement the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads were to have each 37½ per cent and the Erie 25 per cent of the live-stock traffic arriving at Buffalo, Salamanca, and Pittsburg. Each road was to appoint a representative to assist in carrying out the terms of the agreement, and, as compensation for such service, he was to receive a certain amount on every carload of live stock passing over the road he represented. Large dealers in cattle were appointed to even-up the cattle traffic between the three trunk lines, and the compensation was fixed at \$15 on every car passing over the different roads. The roads leading east from Clicago afterwards pooled their live-stock traffic and became parties to this arrangement, and now share in the expenses for evening up. The St. Louis and Southwestern roads continued to fight the pool until about six months ago, when they were induced to pool their earnings and also share in the "evening up." At present the rate charged by the trunk lines for a carload of cattle from St. Louis to New York \$10. It is estimated that while the "eveners" are large dealers, not more than one-fourth of the total shipments have been made by them during the pa

SHORT OF CARS.

MENDOTA, Ill., Oct. 13.-" We learn from our grain-buyers," says the latest edition of the Mendota Bulletin, "that there is now in store about 50,000 bushels of grain awaiting shipment at this point. If the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company expect to retain their Quincy Railroad Company expect to retain their business here, they will have to furnish more cars, as there have already been heavy shipments made to both Milwaukee and Cairo via the Illinois Central Railroad within a few weeks past." It is true that the searcity of cars on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has compelled our grain merchants here to seek Cairo as a market. Twenty-four car-loads were shipped Monday and Tuesday for that point, and also a considerable quantity of grain to Milwaukee. This was not done from choice, but absolute necessity, to relieve the blockade. Cannot the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy do something to give Mendota—one of the best shipping points in Illinois—relief from fts present commercial embarrassment, and take its produce to where it rightly belongs?

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—The completion of the track of the belt railroad was celebrated on the track of the belt railroad was celebrated on Saturday by an excursion of 400 or 500 cersons over the line from the crossing of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad to Brightwood, on the Bellefontaine Railroad. The entire line, together with the Union Stock-Yards, will be completed and ready for business by the 1st of November.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from the United States, evidently well understanding the subject which he handles, recommends English capitalists to invest their money in the now depressed railway stocks of this country. He predicts that there is close at hand an era of prosperity which will make such investments profitable, and that the period of excessively low prices of such stocks is not destined to be of long duration. With the recov-ery of confidence, says the correspondent, and new mpetus to trade, which seems plainly in sight. it will be found that a large proportion of the railway properties which have been thought almost worthless are about to enter upon a subrailway properties which have been thought almost worthless are about to enter upon a substantial and rapidly-increasing value. What opened five or six years ago as a bad, non-paying line, may now begin to be and go steadily on a good earning road. Then, in the low-priced shares and bonds, ranking far from the favorites, may be found safe, and perhaps the most lucrative, purchases. Ordinary discretion, a little inquiry, examination of maps, study of statistics of population, and production, course of trade, etc., ali open to the careful investor, will, in these relatively low securities, insure him a good placement of idle capital. Again, there a good many unfinished and even unprojected lines demanded by developed. territory, increased population, and new industries, that will, it financed and constructed on proper principles, quickly take rank among the first-class Yuch properties.

reports-and Department of the Illinois Central 86,299.08. explember sales of 928.44 acres for \$11,875.28.** The collected on land contracts was earnings on the 70%-affic Department reports follows: 1877, \$563,085 of road in Illinois as crease, \$74,420.67, or 15.2 pg. \$488,594.33; inpany's circular says: "Owingt. The Comwheat harvest and early shipments, table large a gain on the line in Iowa in the traffic de also tember, as compared with the same month haven, of \$63,541.42."

It has been proposed in Germany to indicate all stations, to the public as well as the employes, by numbers, and to orint on tickets, under the numbers indicating between which the passenger rides, the time the train is due at his destination, to prevent his being uneasy lest he may miss it. Thus, suppose New York to be Station 1 and Philadelphia 15, and the train due at Philadelphia st 4 p. m., the tace of the ticket would read: "1-15" (in very large figures), and underneath these figures "4 p. m." The traveler knowing that he was not due until 4 o'clock would not be likely to begin to worry until near that time. Then it is claimed that station signs co

report that Mesars. Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon of the Union Pacific Railroad have secured the control of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; that Mr. Dillon goes into the Presidency of the road Nov. 11, and that they are offered the control of the Toledo & Wabash Road, and have broken up negotistions with Vanderbit for the control of the Canadian Southern, and turned over their interest to the Erie Road, with whose Receiver they are in close accord.

A table of statistics, recently published, shewa that on English railways the proportion of passengers killed is 1 to every 17,000 carried; number of employes killed or injured, 1 to every 488,008 carried; number of employes killed or injured, 1 to every 486. In Massachusetts, the same table shows 1 passenger killed to every 35,000,000 carried; 1 killed or injured to every 35,100,000 carried; 1 employe killed to every 650, and 1 killed or injured to every 35,100,000 carried; 1 employe killed to every 650, and 1 killed or injured to every 35,100,000 carried; 1 employe killed to every 650, and 1 killed or injured to every 35,100,000 carried; 1 employe killed to every 650, and 1 killed or injured to every 35,100,000 carried; 1 employe killed to every 650, and 1 killed or injured to every 35,100,000 carried; 1 employe killed to every 650, and 1 killed or injured to every 360.

The Grand Trunk, under the passenger pooling arrangement with the Michigan Central Atlantic Express, reaching Detroit at 3:35 in the morning. On and after Monday the Grand Trunk will restore the train, and run it as a fast special express train.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern has effected a pooling arrangement with the Detroit, Lansing & Northern on freight and passengers from competing points.

The Time-Table Convention in New York has adopted the present schedule for the winter.

It is predicted that by the end of this week grain rates will be advanced to 40 cents per 100 lbs. from Chicago to New York.

EXHIBITORS AT PARIS.

An Organization of Americans Formed.

Action by the Government to Be Urged.

New York Tribuns, Oct. 12.

A meeting of manufacturers and others interested in the representation of the United States at the Paris Exhibition was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Board of Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway. F. R. Coudert,

Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway. F. R. Coudert, the Chairman, thought the feeling existed among Americans, and rightly, that they owed something to France. He believed all successful manufacturers and merchants had great faith in advertising, and what better chance could they have than in exhibiting their products at an exhibition where the whole world would be represented? The Administration might perhaps be blamed for not acting in the matter, but he thought that the obstacles which had interfered had not been taken into account. He had conversed with Mr. Evarts on the subject, and he knew that the Secretary of State was heart and hand in favor of a Government representation. Mr. Coudert hoped that the Government would decide, not only to appropriate funds to aid individual exhibitors, but would also exhibit the collection placed in the Philadelphia Exposition last year.

The following officers were elected:

President—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.

First Vice-President—A. T. Goshorn, of Ohio.

that Messrs. Claffin, Storrs, Strong, and Chesebrough had already subscribed \$100 each for a contingent guarantee fund, and that the list was open for further subscriptions, which would be used in payment of clerk-hire, etc.

T. J. Bories, of Boston, reported that there were in that city at least 160 establishments that intended to exhibit at the Paris Exposition whether or not Congress voted an appropriation, but that they were doing all in their power to press the matter for speedy action at the opening of the session. Mr. Nicholson, of the Metropolitan Agricultural Implement Company, stated that Congressman Benjamin A. Willis had said that all the papers necessary for the acceptance of the offer of France, and providing for an appropriation, had been in the hands of the Foreign Committee before the close of the session, but were crowded down by the press of business. If that was the case, all that was needed was to appoint a committee to urge speedy action. Mr. Chesebrough thought the stand should be taken that a permanent organization, effected now, should push the matter forward without depending on aid from Congress. Mr. Coudert said that from his knowledge of the case, if Congress refused an appropriation, or flow. Noyes was not authorized to act as the agent of the people, that would end the whole matter.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. William L. Strong, Charles K. Graham, Charles D. Lakey, Eugene Plunkett, and J. O. Woods, was appointed to draw up a platform and resolutions, and, after deliberation, presented a majority and a minority report. The majority report provided for a permanent organization, under the name of the New York Exhibitors' Union of the Paris Exhibition; it urged the officers elected as above to press the prompt action of Congress in the matter, and stated that any aid from Congress would be most thankfully received. This was finally referred back to the committee of tive be appointed by their in the International Exhibition, to be held in Paris in 1878, and to make proper provi

A Yelling Ghost.

Scranton (Pt.) Pree Press.

The foundry of the D., L. & W. Railroad, on Washington avenue, was on Tucsday night favored by the appearance of a visitor from the realms of shade. About 11 o'clock on that Sold by leading druggists.

evening a number of men who were working on
the "night shift" were startled by unearthly
sounds, which appeared to come from the scalfolding over their heads. Groams as of a person
in mortal agony, demoniacal yells, whoons that
would have done credit to the wildest member
of Chief Joseph's band, and blood-curdling
shricks, seemed to issue from the solid timbers
of the most courageous among the workmen was formed to investigate
this startling phenomenon. They procured
ladders, and slowly and cautiously approached
the place from which the sounds appeared to
issue, but to their great astonishment nothing
was found to which the wild, uneartly cries
could be attributed. One of the men began
throwing sand and small pieces of iron at the
places from which the sounds issued, when a
low, walling, sepulchral voice said, "Let me
alone," and nothing was thrown at the ghost
thereafter. Whatever other pecole may think
of the matter, the workmen who listened to the
cries, and who made the search, are steadfast in
the belief that the sounds were made by no
earthly creature, and it is impossible to make
them believe that there was not a ghost in the
foundry last Tuesday night.

Mrs. Grundy Says

Mrs. Grundy Says
that Sozodont eclipses all other preparations for
the teeth and zums. And what Mrs. G. says is
reiterated most emphatically by ninety-nine onehundredths of the beauty and fashion of the land.

I was in a dreadful condition. Joints swollon, pain intense. Injections of morphine into my veins falled to relieve me. Gills' Linnent Iodile of Annonia took away the deposits from my joints. I want every one who suffers to know what will cure them. FORDICE LOTHINGE, North Hyde Park, Lammoille County, Vt. For sale by all druggists.

As a cleansing preparation for the teeth none equal Bernard's Golden Dentilave. It is pure and harmless, and can be used without injury. For sale by all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious prenaration is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, whooping cough, serofulous humors, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs, or throat. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

MEDICAL.

SWORN STATEMENT

delphia Exposition last year.

The following officers were elected:

President—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticul.

First Vice-President—Robert A. Chesebrough, of New York.

Vorresponding Secretary—H. S. Olcott, of New York.

Vorresponding Secretary—Maxwell Woodbull, of Washington.

National Executive Committee—Jackson S. Schultz, of New York; Edward Atkinson, of Massachusettis; George W. Childs, of Philadelphia; William Clilen Bryant, of New York; William H. Guilon, of New York; Edward Atkinson, of Massachusettis; George W. Childs, of Philadelphia; William Clilen Bryant, of New York; William H. Guilon, of New York; John A. Gardeld, of Ohio; hey, of Pennsylvania; Waiter A. Wood, of New York; Gen. W. S. York; John W. Garrett, of New York; John Plandiston, of New York; Hengiami P. Butler, of Massachusetts; E. D. Morgan, of New York; Hengiami P. Butler, of Massachusetts; E. D. Morgan, of New York; Hengiami P. Butler, of Massachusetts; E. D. Morgan, of New York; Hengiami P. Butler, of Massachusetts; E. D. Morgan, of New York; Hengiami P. Butler, of Massachusetts; E. D. Morgan, of New York; Hengiami P. Butler, of Massachusetts; E. D. Morgan, of New York; Hengiami P. Butler, of Massachusetts; E. D. Morgan, of New York; Hengiami P. Butler, of Massachusetts; E. D. Morgan, of New York; Hengiami P. Butler, of Massachusetts; E. D. Morgan, of New York; Hengiami P. Butler, of Massachusetts; E. D. Morgan, of New York; Hengiami P. Butler, of Massachusetts; E. D. Morgan, of New York; Hengiami P. Butler, of Massachusetts; E. D. Morgan, of New York; Hengiami P. Butler, of Massachusetts; E. D. Morgan, of New York; Hengiami P. Butler, of New York; Hengiami P. Butler, of New York; Hengiami P. Butler, of N

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT.

Since the above statement was made I have been rapidly improving in health. I have had no neturn of the disagreeable symptoms that attended my former sickness, and although affected from time to time with acceptance of the statement of the disagreeable symptoms that attended my former sickness, and although affected from time to time with acceptance of the statement of th

NERVOUS

For the immediate relief and permanent cure of many forms of Paralysis, Epilepsy or Fits, and Nervous and Involuntary Muscular Action,

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS,

by rallying the nervous forces, have proved successful when every other known remedy has falled. "Just the Thing." Massyz. Weeks & Potter—GRYTLEMEN: Pleased find inclosed SO cents, for which send me me two COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. They seem to be just the thing I do not use them myself, but seeing your advertus-ment, and knowing that some of my neighbors were suffering from various pervous and painful diseases. I prevailed upon them to try the VOLTAIC PLASTERS, and thus far they have proved very satisfactory. Please send me your lowest rates by the dozen. Very respectfully, Mt. Sterling, O., July 20, 1876.

"I Want More." Mesers. Weeks & Potter GENTLEMEN: Please and me by mail one dozen COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLAS-TERS. The one I sent for did me so much good that I want more to sell besides using them. Inclosed find \$2.25. Address . Montgomery, O., May 1, 1876.

Sold by all druggists for 25 cents. Sent by mail, carefully wrapped, on receipt of 25 cents for one, \$1.25 for six, or \$2.25 for twelve, by WEKKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston. TOILET GOODS.

ED PINAUD.

The Celebrated Parisian Perfumer. manufacturer of the exquisite Lettuce, Violet, Iscora Breone, Opopomax, Ess Bouquet, Jockev Club, Sosps, of the finest quality. Have eclipsed many of the old celebrated brands.

H. DREYFUS, Sole Wholesale Agent, 73 Maiden

ROYALBAKING Absolutely Pure.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Such is the standard for word merit of the keyal Barne Powder, that to day taroughout the country it stands alone as the standard for word merit of excellence of quality aone has it gained so high a reputation and position in testify to its uper-origon over all others, and that the country is a standard to the very best families in the city and country mutins, etc., that may other kind. It is warranted if go barner and make better discust, rolls, cakes, puddings, too are all beath and nutritions. Its great strength, supering quality, and period uniformly will manifest powder.

A special advantage the Eoyal Powder is that it will keep any length of time in case citying the most other powder to contract dampness and spoil of exposure to the stmosphere.

The ROYAL BAKING OF THE STANDARD POWDER is for sale by the best Grocars everywhere.

11

hearts.
You may mark the utterances of any pulpit, Tresbyterian, or Baptist, or Congregational, or Episcopalian, or Methodist, and the leading minds in each fold are trying to sail their ships along the stormy coast of science. They are trying to find the music of the two spheres,—matter and religion,—and while busy in this most pressing business a hundred questions which once divided minds and a hundred customs which once seemed of immense significance are fading from the scene never to be visible again. Never! Yes, for while truth crushed to earth shall rise again, it is the quality of a crushed folly that it never knows a resurrection. No serior or folly which a Church or State casts

Comparative Statistics of Com merce and Finance for October.

General Bank Clearings for the First Week of October.

The Produce Markets Generally Easier, with a Fair Volume of Business-Freights Steady.

A Good Shipping Demand for Wheat and Meats---Other Markets Tame.

Movement of Produce During Last Week.

FINANCIAL.

The past week was not an inactive one in local financial circles. The counter transactions, which faithfully reflect the condition of general trade, and, to a greater extent than is usually appreciated, of the retail trade of the city, were comparatively large, and show a continuance of the improvement over the corresponding figures of last year that has been noted now for many weeks. This is the more encouraging since, as is shown by the decreasing movement of currency to the grain districts, and the lighter applications from them for rediscounts, the grain business of the city has fallen away to some extent. A large pro-portion of the currency and loans that are now going to the country is for carrying live stock, and in a few weeks the movement of currency to the hor districts will begin. The marketing of this crop will require the distribution from Chicago of between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 of greenbacks. During the week the supply of paper has been moderate and not sufficient to absorb the oanable surplus of the banks.

New York exchange was sold between banks at

ings of the Chicago banks for the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of

ing week last year. 24, 103, 627 2, 123, 573 INCREASE OF 60 PER CENT IN THE RATE OF

The Public compares the bank returns for the week ending Oct. 6, 1877, and Oct. 7, 1876, with sales of stock and movement of grain and cotton for the week, and with London exchange, the rate of interest, and prices on Saturday, as follows:

08.... 67,934 123,308 x44,9 PRICES SATURDAY. ...1024@1024 100@1094 - 6.0 No. 2, 1.33 @1.87 1.27

In view of the decline in premium on gold, \$1.35 per bu for wheat represents as large a purchasing power as \$1.41 would have represented last year, and \$71 per share for Lake Shore is about equivalent to \$77 in the currency of last year, in which that stock was worth \$55.62. The clearings, also, that stook was workn 500.0. The clearings, also, represent larger actual values in proportion to their nominal amount. It will be observed, first, that there would have been a material decline in clearings but for the increase in stock transactions; second, that, with bank transactions nearly as large as they were last year, the loans are 9.4 per cent walls. smaller, the currency deposits 12.2 per cent smaller, and the reserve of legal-tenders 22.7 per cent smaller. It is not strange that the rate of interest is nearly 60 pes cent higher than it was at this

DOWN TO HARD PAN.

The New York World of the 12th has a series of interviews with wholesale merchants regarding their Western and Southern trade. The substance

interviews with wholesale merchants regarding their Western and Southern trade. The substance of their statements is:

In almost every department of wholesale trade business fias been more satisfactory since the last of August this year than it has been at corresponding periods for the past five years. Merchants speak more hopefully on every since, and buyers from all sections, with very few exceptions, have been encouraged to extend their lines of purchases, and have shown a great deal of confidence in being able to promptly meet all their obligations. In the diry-goods trade the general impression seems to be that a healthy basis has been established, and that particularly in the Southwest a definite revival has taken place, and that the misgivings of the past two years have been checked by the brilliant outlook of the crops and the settled prospects of politics. There has been a better demand for clothing, and many of the wholesale houses have been so encouraged that they have made unusual preparations for controlling business from regions that have hitherto had only very limited relations with New York. The principal desiers in hats and claps report a very lively demand, far in excess of previous seasons. Desiers in leather and boots and shoes have scarcely ever before been doing so well. Very large orders have been received by the leading grocery houses, and although the competition has been very kieffull for the principal houses to fill pressing orders. The only real exception to prosperity seems to be in the principal houses to fill pressing orders. The only real exception to prosperity seems to be in the principal houses to fill pressing orders. The only real exception to prosperity seems to be in the principal houses to fill pressing orders. The only real exception to prosperity seems to be in the principal houses to fill pressing orders. The only real exception to prosperity seems to be in the principal houses to fill pressing orders. The missued the first purchases have been disposed of a sterie grou

PAILURE OF THE VANDERBILT SCHEMB FOR A:
NEW OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINE. The Philadelphia North American has, from an authority it believes to be posted, information

suthority it believes to be posted, information that—

Some time age William H. Vanderbilt, the autoerat of the New York Central Railroad, conceived the idea of establishing a transatlantic line of
steamers to run between Liverpool and New York,
in connection with the railroad. It is whated that
he wanted the line for the carriage of the grain his
road emptied into New York, and for the transportation of European emigrants, who would thus
he secured for the railroad to send west. He had
a number of conferences with John Roach, the
Chester shipbuilder, and very recently the two
came to an agreement. Vanderbilt had gone to
England for the purpose of finding how chesp the
vessels wanted for the proposed line could be
built on the Clyde, and brought back with him
estimates from a number of Clyde builders. Mr.
Roach, however, piedged himself to construct
six first-class ships for the same figures proposed
by the English builders. Vanderbilt agreed to
this and put himself down for \$500,000 toward the
capital stock of the company. Mr. Roach
saltsorthed a large amount and obtained subscriptions
from New York capitalists emough to build the
ships and establish the line. Everything was nearly arranged and the draughtsmen about to be
instructed to prepare the plans when Vanderbilt
backed squarely out, and at present the enterprise
is at a standstill.

months ending Sept. 30, the imports were \$257, -708, 884 in 1877, \$225, 706, 030 in 1876, and \$275, -41d, 000 in 1875. This shows a gain of \$32, 000, 000 for the nine months over last year; but the total is \$38, 500, 000 below the returns for the first nine months of 1874, when the aggregate was upward of \$316,000,000. The corresponding figures for the first nine months of 1872 were \$350,282,961, or \$92,500,000 more than for the current year. The exports for September, mostly in paper values, were \$30,677,425 in 1877, \$26,160,686 in 1876, and \$20, 758, 998 in 1875. This is one of the best monthly returns for many years. For the nine months the exports were \$234, 093, 754 in 1877, \$238, 697, 384 in 1876, and \$247, 267, 684 in BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRE-

The imports into Great Britain of gold during the first eight months of the year were smaller than they have been in the corresponding period for many years. The exports have been the largfor many years. The exports have been the largest ever known, and have exceeded the imports by about \$23,000,000. The only previous balance on the same side was in 1870, and it then amounted to only \$1,195,000. The imports and exports of silver are the largest for the eight months they have ever been. The imports exceeded the exports by \$6,375,000. The imports of gold and silver were \$122,801,280, and the exports \$139,587,515, a drain of \$16,786,235 of the precious metals.

BOSTON NATIONAL BANKS.

The sixty-one National Banks of Boston, according to their reports of condition on Oct. 1, now represent a capital stock paid in of \$54, 673, 486,62, against \$54, 300,000 on the date of the last rethe additional amount coming from the in of capital by the Merchandise Nationa Bank. The banks now report in surplus and un-divided profits the sum of \$14, 194, 710.09, against \$15, 942, 519.87 in June, thus showing a decrease

of \$1,747,809.78. Gold was 102%@103% in greenbacks.
Greenbacks were 97%@96%c on the dollar is FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT BONDS Ated States 6s o.

S. 5-20s of '65...

U. S. 5-20s of '67...

U. S. 5-20s of '88...

United States 10-40s...

United States we 4 5 of '81...

United States new 4 5 of '81...

United States new 4 per cent coupons...

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Ct. bonds...

Ct. bonds...

Coupons... BROKERS QUOTATIONS.

Bid. Chicago City 7 & ct. bonds. "108
Chicago City 7 & ct. bonds. "108
Chicago City 7 & ct. ewerage. "108
Chicago City 7 & ct. water loan. "108
Cook County 7 & ct. bonds. "108
North Chicago 7 & ct. bonds (L. Park). "98
City Railway, South Side.
City Railway, Weat Side.
City Railway, North Side.
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Co. stock.
Chamber of Commerce.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK, Oct. 13. -Gold closed at 1034, the

highest point of the day, the lowest price having been 102%c. Rates for carrying, 2% to 5 per cent per annum, and 1-32 to Monday. Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars are 122% in greenbacks, 118% gold. Silver coin 160% discount.

Governments firm and a fraction higher.

Railroad bonds dull. State bonds quiet and steady. noon, became somewhat weak in the early afternoon, but towards the close was strong. The
general list advanced in sympathy with a sharp
upward movement in Michigan Central and coal
stocks. The advance in Michigan Central was
equal to 2½ per cent for the day, the stock rising
from 67½ to 70. Coal stocks were up on advices
from the mining regions of a more favorable
character.

from the mining regions of a more favorable character.
Sales aggregated 158, 700 shares, of which 4, 300 were New York Central, 10, 200 Erie, 25, 000 Lake Shora 5, 800 Northwestern common, 7, 000 preferred, 4, 700 St. Pauls, 13, 400 Ohios, 34, 000 Lackawanna, 23, 400 Michigan Central, 21, 000 Western Union.

Money market easy at 6@7 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 7@8c.
Custom receipts, \$300, 000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$238, 000.
Clearings, \$19,000,000.
Sterling—Actual business, long, 480%; short, 485%.

485%.
The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, \$241,300; specie, increase, \$538,600; legal-tenders, decrease, \$1,085,200; deposits, decrease, \$681,800; circulation, increase, \$00,800;

| decrease, goot, coo, circulation, mercase, goo, doo, |
|--|
| reserve, decrease, \$376, 150. |
| GOVERNMENTS. |
| Coupons, '81 |
| Coupons '85 new 105% New 4 per cent 101% |
| Cupons '67 . 10734 10-40s 107 |
| Coupons, '85, new 105% New 4 per cent 101% Coupons, '87, |
| New 5s 107% Currency 6s 120% |
| STOCKS. |
| Western Union Tel 82% Northwestern pfd 66% |
| Quicksilver 21% C. C. & I 47% |
| Quicksilver pfd 34 New Jersey Central 17 |
| Pacific Mail |
| Mariposa 100% St. Paul 39% |
| Mariposa pfd 100% st. Paul pfd 70% |
| Adams Express 96 Wabash 18% |
| Wells-Fargo 84% Fort Wayne 92% |
| |
| American Express 54 Terre Haute 6 |
| United States Express. 48% Terre Haute pfd |
| Erie 13% Chicago & Alton pfd. 103 |
| Erie pfd 26% Ohio & Mississippi 10% |
| Erie pra 20% Onto & Mississippi 10% |
| Harlem |
| Harlem pfd 187 A. & P. Telegraph 18% Michigan Central 68% Missouri Pacific 4014 |
| Michigan Central 69% Massouri Pacinc101% |
| Panama |
| Lake Shore 721/2 Central Pacific bonds. 1051/2 |
| Illinois Central 77% Union Pacific bonds. 103% |
| Clarific A Dittebras Cold U. P. land grant |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg 82% U. P. land-grant 94% |
| Northwestern 40% U.P. sinking-fund 94% |
| |
| Tennessee, old 435 Virginia, new 30 |
| Tennessee, new 425 Missouri |
| Virginia, old 30 |
| ALK PRINCISCO |

Tennessee, new 429 Missouri 100% Virginia, old. 30 So San Francisco, oct. 13.—The following are the quotations at the Stock Exchange: Alpha 144 Kentuck 64 Belcher 54 Leopard 114 Eest & Beicher 224 Mexican 1134 Consolidated Virginia 315 Overman 225 Mexican 1190 Consolidated Virginia 315 Overman 225 California 35 California 35 California 35 California 45 California 55 Condidated 56 California 45 California 55 California

Paris, Oct. 12. -Rentes, 105f 25c.

COMMERCIAL. The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on

| | Recei | pts. | Shipments. | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|
| | 1877. | 1876. | 1877. | 1876. | | |
| Flour, bris | 12, 620 | 12.045 | 0.744 | | | |
| Wheat, bu | 118,911 | 126, 308 | 9,744 | 5,348 | | |
| Corn, bu | 113, 396 | 263, 561 | 112, 392 | 51,377 | | |
| Data, bu | 47, 433 | 80,036 | 228, 487 | 225, 646 | | |
| Rye, bu | 7, 339 | 14, 294 | 75,638 | 36, 241 | | |
| Barley, bu | 37,580 | | 23, 691 | 853 | | |
| grass seed, ba. | | 41,690 | 38, 320 | 13, 122 | | |
| Flax seed, Bs. | 231,920 | 185,380 | 110,810 | 480, 671 | | |
| | 516, 200 | 741, 340 | 452, 800 | 146, 180 | | |
| 3. corn, Ds | 54,000 | 118,600 | 3,840 | 270 | | |
| meats, bs | 84,000 | 102,000 | | 1, 930, 683 | | |
| seef, tce | 400 | 800 | 185 | | | |
| Seef, bris | ********* | ******** | 148 | 10 | | |
| ork, bris | 1, 120 | 210 | 547 | 1,326 | | |
| ard, bs | 63,730 | 860 | 313, 606 | 463, 120 | | |
| allow, Bs | 23,965 | 91, 490 | 157, 230 | | | |
| Sutter. Ds | 209,658 | 162, 853 | 183, 270 | 116, 450 | | |
| Hogs, No | 6 | 10 | 200,210 | 440, 900 | | |
| ive bogs, No. | 15, 962 | 17, 342 | 2,331 | 4,790 | | |
| attie, No | 4.155 | 4, 444 | 4.663 | 8, 475 | | |
| heep, No | 3, 329 | 1, 113 | 1.581 | 0.410 | | |
| lides, lbs | 154,015 | 160.813 | 233, 315 | DOT -000 | | |
| lighwin's, bris | 104,010 | 259 | 152 | 207, 538 | | |
| Vool, lbs | 78, 203 | 378 , 666 | | 140 | | |
| otatoes, bu | 1.551 | 13, 255 | 37,898 | 316, 350 | | |
| oal, tons | 11,021 | 3,950 | | 10,077 | | |
| lay, tons | 32 | 100 | 934 | 1,379 | | |
| umber, m.ft. | 4,352 | | 10 | 58 | | |
| himmeles m | | 2,972 | 3,053 | 3,045 | | |
| hingles, m | 4.385 | 1,770 | 612 | 1,073 | | |
| alt. bris: | 3,960 | 2,550 | 8,001 | 4,043 | | |
| oultry, Bs | 546 | ******* | **** *** ** | | | |
| oultry, coops. | 10 | 27 | | *** ***** | | |
| ggs, pkgs | 497 | 456 | 54 | 148 | | |
| heese, bxs | 2,931 | 2,830 | 2,476 | 200 | | |
| apples, bris. | 1, 139 | 6,853 | | 480 | | |
| Beans, bu | | 10 | | 900 | | |

built on the Clyde. and brought back with thin estimates from a number of Clyde builders. Mr. Roach, however, piedged himself to construct its first-class ships for the same figures proposed this and put himself down for \$3.00,000 toward the capitals stock of the company. Mr. Roach subscriptions from New York capitalists cought to build the ships and establish the line. Everything was nearly arranged and the draughtsmen about to be instructed to prepare the plans when Yanderbilt backed squarely out, and at present the enterprise is at a standstill.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

The foreign imports at New York for the month of September, stated in foreign gold cost without duty or freight, were \$35, 392, 528 in 1877.

\$30, 373, 678 in 1876, and \$34, 857, 380 in 1875. The corresponding figures for 1874 were over \$31,000,000, and for 1873 were \$36,000,000, so it will be seen that the partial recovery in this trade shown in some former months of the current year has not been continued in September. For the nine 18

Corn, bu....
Corn, bu....
Cota, bu....
Rye, bu....
Bariey, bu...
Live hogs, No...
Cattle, No...
Shipmenta The following were the exp

Flour, bris. 18.715 21,500 13,144 Wheat ba 883,790 1,826,915 523,830 Corn, bu 638,000 819,910 710,000 A very easy way out of the freight difficulty, and A very easy way out of the freight difficulty, and one which it seems likely would materially help trading in produce, is to make the freight market an open one, like those for wheat and corn. This would give all an equal chance, but be especially valuable in enabling foreign buyers to purchase produce for future delivery, and contract for the freight room at the same time. They can do this now on the seaboard, and can do it in Chicago for all the way through to Europe, but in a limited, irregular manner. Some of the prominent members of our Board of Trade are disposed to agitate the matter, and try to secure to the plan the chance the matter, and try to secure to the plan the chance

The leading produce markets were less active Saturday, and most of them easier. Hogs and provisions tended downwards, but there was more doing in meats. Wheat was weak for future, in spite of a good demand for shipment. Corn was tame and steadier. Rye was firmer, and oats and

barley easier. Lake freights were fairly active, for Saturday, at the recent decline.

The dry-goods market was fairly active and steady. The aggregate sales of the week were smaller than for the one preceding, in consequence of the disagreeable weather, but trade is expected of the disagreeable weather, but trade is expected to recover with the return of the bright, sunny days. Groceries continue in demand and steady, the only change being a slight reduction in the price of sugars, standard A excepted. Sugars closed steady. Dried fruits were in demand and firm. Raisins advanced about 10c per lb, and closed firm. The demand is large, while the stock in both dealers' and importers' hands is much re-duced. Fish were steady, the demand being chiefly for saltwater varieties. The fine grades of butter were in fair local request and firm, while low grades were dull. Cheese was firm. Turpen tine was a shade easier, and oils were unchanged. Tobacco, leather, and bagging met with the average demand, and were unchanged in price. The lumber market was active and firm. The yard dealers will probably advance the price of common lumber 50c per 1,000 ft the first of this week, and at the docks all grades are firm. Car-goes are selling as fast as they reach the docks, and a good deal of stuff has been sold to arrive. The yard dealers report no falling off in trade on account of the disagreeable weather of last week, which, they say, has simply had the effect to delay filling orders. The wool market was quiet and steady. Seeds were in little better request, and steadier. The broom-corn market was unchanged. Timothy hay was in good demand for shipment, and firm under small offerings.

Lake freights were in fair demand at the decline of the previous day, though generally quoted dull till near the close. Corn to Buffalo was quoted at 5c, and wheat to Kingston at 9c. Room was taken bu barley.

Through rates to New York by lake and rail

were quoted at 19% c on wheat and 18c on corn. Do lake and canal were 18% c and 17c. Rail freights wera quiet and firm. Rates on grain, boxed meats, and other fourth-class are now 35c to New York, 32c to Baltimore, 34c to Philadelphia, 40c to Boston and other New England points, and 30c to Montreal. An advance this week was expected on 'Change.

SHIPPING VALUES. We clip the following, by permission, from the circular of J. H. Drake & Co., of this city: Circular of J. H. Drake & Co., of this city:

Cash wheat at \$1.11, with Intermediate charges 22½c, would cost \$1.33½ alongsade ship. With English commission 2 per cent on the currency value, insurance 2 per cent, and sailfreights 78.3d, would cost 52s.3d to Cork for orders. Beerbohm's quotation, fair spring for prompt shipment, 51s, or about 4c to the distance of shipments.

Cash corn at 42½c, with intermediate charges 20c, would cost 62½c alongside ship. Sail freights, 7s.3d, commission and insurance included, about 23s.9d Cork for orders.

DIRECT IMPORTS. of, and the customs duties levied on, the goods entered at Chicago for consumption during the week ending Oct. 13, 1877. The currency value in this

| city is about \$102,000: | | |
|--------------------------|------------|----------------|
| | Foreign | United States |
| Class of Goods. | value. | duty. |
| Dry goods | \$ 37, 282 | \$19,027.90 |
| Salt | 4, 185 | 1, 662.86 |
| Toys and fancy goods | 2,893 | 1,090.20 |
| Books | 3,658 | 504.50 |
| Musical instruments | 808 | 245.80 |
| Artists' materials | 1,116 | - 340.65 |
| Soda-ash | 992 | 143.21 |
| Tin plate | 1,755 | 403,48 |
| Earthenware | 6:29 | 251.60 |
| Looking-glass plate | 1,045 | 307.02 |
| Optical goods | 984 | 395.30 |
| Plate glass | 635 | 312.26 |
| Mustard | 471 | 201.00 |
| Raisins | 617 | 312.50 |
| Leaf tobacco | 321 | 276.15 |
| Whisky | 203 | 397.94 |
| Cocoai | 116 | 6.70 |
| Maple sugar | 724 | 221.00 |
| Fl28 | 123 | 73.00 |
| Smoking tobacco | 51 | 40.00 |
| Brandy | 29 | 45,60 |
| Olive oll | 81 | 43.20 |
| Gin | 29 | 50.54 |
| Stone ballast | | 6.70 |
| Still wine | , 26 | 13.20 |
| Medicinal bitters | - 6 | 4.61 |
| Ale, beer, and porter | 707 | 23 0.83 |
| Totals | 59,554 | \$26,607.78 |

GRAIN IN SIGHT.
The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain, com

Hacon quoted at 707% for shoulders, 8% 60% for short ribs, 960% for short cleans, 11612c for hama,

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet, shippers generally holding off, while the local demand was light. There was no important change in orices, as the offerings were not large. Sales were reported of 705 bris winters at \$7.00 for extras and \$4.09 for supers; 650 bris spring extras at \$3.4006.50; 50 bris yye flour and 75 bris buckwheat do on private terms. Total, 1,480 bris. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$7.0007.25; good to prime brands of winters, \$6.006.50; choice to fine spring, \$8.0067.00; fair to good spring, \$5.5066.00; low spring, \$5.0067.00; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$6.006.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$7.0067.50; patent springs, \$7.5068.50; low grade, \$3.0063.75; ryc, \$3.2583.50.

Bran—Wasin good demand, and firm at the recent advance. Sales aggregated 5) tons at \$9.50 per ton on track and \$0.75 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 10 tons at \$9.50 on track, and 10 tons fine at \$17.00 on track.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at \$16.00 per ton on track.

WHSAT—Was settly and fregularly easier. The

to tons fine at \$17.00 on track.

CON-Mal-Coarse was nominal at \$16.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and irregularly easier. The market declined about 14c per bu on futures, with cash lots relatively firm, and closed at the inside figures of the session. The British markets were quiet, with a dull feeling indicased by private advices, while our receipts were larger, with fine weather, and only moderate shipments. There was not much change in the New York quotations. The feeling here was heavy on futures, as for several days past, but there was again a good shipping demand, about all the spot offering being reastly taken, though buyers held off early in hopes of foreing a further decline. The offerings for futures were very large, chiefly for November, but the decline was checked by the shipping movement and the in decline of the shipping movement and the industion that our stocks in past week. The great mass of operators here were more selling orders on country account, the reason apparently being the expectation of lower prices as a consequence of advanced freight rates. Seller November opened at \$1.07\forall key for the shipping mover of the shipping of the shipping to the shipping at \$1.10\forall key for the shipping at \$1.11\taken the ship is the ship in the shipping at \$1.12\taken the limited being to arrive this week; 10.000 bu No. 3 do at \$1.05\taken 1.10\taken the ship is a ship in the ship on apparent demand.

HARD WHEAT—Was in fair demand, but 1e lower, in the many and the ship in the market, the concent market. Sales were, 400 WINTER WHEAT—Was in fair demand, but 1c lower, is sympathy with the general-market. Sales were 7, 40 bu No. 1 Minnesota at \$1.153-691.16; 2,400 bu No. 2 d at \$1.113; 4,400 bu No. 1 hard at \$1.13; and 3,000 by sample at \$1.1761.19 free on board cars. Total

sympathy with the general-market. Sales were 7, 400 bu No. 1 Minnesota at \$1.139,611; 2, 400 bu No. 2 do at \$1.115,61; 2, 400 bu No. 2 do at \$1.115,61; 3, 400 bu No. 2 ho at \$1.115,61; 3, 400 bu No. 2 ho at \$1.115,61; 3, 400 bu No. 2 do at \$1.115,61; 3, 400 bu No. 2 do at \$1.115,61; 3, 400 bu No. 2 do at \$1.115; and 3,000 bu by simple at \$1.176,115; 187 but No. 2 holds at \$1.125; and 3,000 bu by simple at \$1.176,115; 187 but No. 2 holds at \$1.125; and \$1.125

has a 2008.—Was less active and easier. A few orders at the control of the contro

GENERAL MARKETS.

62.16.

BROOM-CORN-Was in fair request and steady. The stock is not yet complete in all grades. Green hurl, 514.65c; medium hurl, 414.65c; red-tipped do, 414.644fc; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 565.54c; red-tipped, with do, 464.54c; red do, 314.64c; 2346334c. BUTTER-The better grades were fair. under a fres local inquiry, and the offerings were small. The low grades were quiet. Fancy creamery, 28:330c; good to choice grades, 20:25c; medium, 15:38c; inferior to

BAGGING—Continues in fair request and steady. Fol-

of accamulation at lake and seabord ports, at the undermentioned dates undermentioned dates are undermentioned dates as the undermentioned dates are under the control of t

Sc.EDS—Were in better request, and generally steady, some kinds being a shade firmer. Timothy was firm at \$1.2021.28, and clover at \$4.87%65.00. Flax sold at \$1.2021.30. The supply of good flax was light, hence the firmness.

SALT—Continues in fair demand at the prices given below: Fine sait, 85c; ordinary coarse, \$1.30; dairy, with bags, \$2.40; without bags, \$2.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$3.25.

TEAS—Continue in fair request at the annexed prices: GUNPOWDER—COMMON, 286326c; good do, 38638c; medium, \$36486c; good do, 48638c; fine, 53638c; fines, 53638c; f

60@82; choice, 88@73c; choicest, 83@88c; fancy, \$1.00@1.10.

laprenial—Common, 28@80c; good do, 33@83c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@56c; choice, 63@88c; choicest, 70@73c.

Young Hysos—Common, 25@93c; good do, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@65c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 88@88c.

Japan—Common, 24@29c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 36@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choicest, 65@60c; choicest, 48@50c; choicest, 65@60c; choicest, 48@50c; choicest, 55@60c; finest, 48@50c; choicest, 65@60c; finest, 53@55c; choicest, 55@60c; choicest, 55@60c; choicest, 55@60c; choicest, 55@60c; finest, 58@56c; choicest, 73@78c.

WOOD—Was firm at \$6.00.66.00 for mapie; at \$5.50@6.00 for becch; and at \$4.00.64.50 for siabs, delivered.

WHISKY—Was quoted firm at the price of the past week. Sale was reported of 100 bris (raw) at \$1.08 per gallon.

alion. Was in moderate request and steady. The word.—Was in moderate request and steady. The unsiness now is largely of a retail character. Western nanufacturers send in orders as they need wool, and eldom take very large blocks at a time. We quote: idedium unwashed wools, 25627c; fine unwashed, 2265c; fine faceced, washed, 37644c; medium do, 3866c; the faceced washed, 37644c; fair to good, 36641c.

LIVE STOCK. Hogs. 10, 263 16, 180 14, 882 18, 670 15, 962 8, 500 6,710 6,609 4,041 7,081 .23, 998 .20, 102 .19, 685 .24, 106 2,532 2,382 3,100 3,184 2,331 12,529 13, 529 2,855

or less restricted character, and the course of prices steadily downward. The close of the week saw all of Monday's advance lost, and present indications do not warrant the belief that the ensuing week will witness any general improvement in the position of the market. With the oyster season at its height and the markets of the country flooded with poultry and game, the present rate of supply of beeves can scarcely be maintained without subjecting values to a further considerable shrinkage. A large per centage of the past week's supply consisted of a class of stock that might much more profitably have been kept on feed a few week's supply consisted of a class of stock that might much more profitably have been kept on feed a few week's longer. If only matured and properly fattened cattle were sent forward, the supply would fall within the demand, and values be subjected to fewer and less violent fluctuations. The extreme range of sales was \$1.7568.00, though most of the trading was accomplished at \$2.0938.15 for cows and mixed lots, taken by the local butcaers: at \$2.7583.35 for stockers; at \$2.758.35.50 for Colorados; and at \$3.5064.75 for common to ordine shipping steers.

Saturday's market was quiet, though the receipts merit leads of the week, and consisted largely of Colorado cattle, sales of which were at essentially unchanged prices. There were no destrable offerings left over unsold, and the market closed steady at the following

at the following QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1, 450

Be and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3years to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1, 250

to 1, 400 bis.

Good Beeves—Well-fastened steers, weigning 1, 100 to 1, 250 bis.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair fiesh, weighing 1, 650 to 1, 200 bis.

Butchers Stock—Poor to common steers, and
common to choice cows, for city slaughter,
weighing 800 to 1, 100 bis.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700

2.50@3.00 weighing soo to 1, 100 ms. 2. 5053.00

to 1, 600 ms. 1. 100 ms. 2. 6063.30

to 1, 600 ms. 1. 100 ms. 2. 6063.30

Inferior-Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, bells, and scale way steers. 2. 6063.30

bells, and scale way steers. 2. 7063.30

Veals-Per 100 ms (natives). 3. 7063.30

HOGS-The market opened active and first opened active for the season of the season Friday trade ruled quiet, with prices gradually easing off in favor of buyers. The supply, as shown on cattle, weighing 700

Veals—rer 100 as (halives).

Yeals—The market opened active and firm the past week, but from Tuesday morning to the close of business on Friday trade ruled quiet, with prices gradually casing off in favor of buyers. The supply, as shown above, was comparatively light for the time of year, but the offerings rather exceed the demand, more or less stuff being left over at the close of each day. The quality was good, exceptionally so for the second week in October, the larger part consisting of well-fatted in October, the larger part consisting of well-fatted and the consisting of the second week in October, the larger part consisting of well-fatted only alltide more than a fifth of the supply fell into the hands of shippers, their purchases reaching barely 15, 000 head.

There was a fair demand on Saturday, but prices were weak and in buyers favor, the bulk of the business being transacted at a reduction of 56 like per 100 lbs from the current faures of the day before, the decline being transacted at a reduction of 56 like per 100 lbs from the current faures of the day before, the decline being principally on light and common grades. Closing quotations ganzed at \$3, 55.065, 20 for common to prime light or bacon hogs. Extra assorted heavy, or Philadelphias, were steady at \$5, 756, 50, 90, and culls and inferior mixed lots of all weights were quotable at \$4, 454, 75. The market closed casy, we see the second of the control of the past of the past of the control of the past of the control of the past o SHEEP—Have been in steady moderate demand, and, under the meagre offerings, prices ruled firm at \$3.00\$\tilde{\psi}\$ 5.75 for poor to medium grades, and at \$4.00\$\tilde{\psi}\$, 50 for good to choice qualities. Most of the sales were at \$3.50\$\tilde{\psi}\$, 25, 25\$\tilde{\psi}\$.

\$3.5094.25.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. L doing.
SHEEP—Quiet and unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Hogs, 1,700; cattle, 2,000; sheep, 2,000. CINCINNATI.

Hogs—Quiet; common, \$4.5064.90; light, \$5.106
5.30; packing, \$5.0065.25; butchers, \$5.3565.40; receipts, 2,327; shipments, 2,100.

LUMBER. The monthly report of the Lumberman's Exchange gives the following statement of the stock of lumber, etc., on hand on Oct. 1, 1877, with the usual compar-

has been arriving in small detachments, and compara-tively few cargees stop at the docks, having been sold previously. Lumber freights are firm on the basis of \$1.50 to Muskegon. Sales: Cargo barge Crippen, from Manistee, 280,000

Sales: Cargo barge Crippen, from Manistee, 280,000 ft piece-stuff at \$8.25, also schr Ottawa, from Wirtle Lake, 160,000 ft select isch at \$17.00; 65,000 ft common inch at \$9.00.

The yard market was scitve and firm. The common grade will probably be advanced 50c per 1,000 ft today. Common boargs will be quiced at \$10,00 gd. 10,00 gd. C stock boards, 12 to 16 inch. 18. 00@17.00
Common brock boards, 12 to 16 inch. 18. 00@14.00
Common immber outside prices are for dry;
Fencing, No. 1, 14@16 inch. 10. 30@11.50
Fencing No. 2, 160 inch. 10. 00@11.00
Fencing No. 2 to 18 feet. 10. 00@11.00
Common boards, 10 to 20 feet. 18. 00@ 15.00
Common boards, 10 to 20 feet. 18. 00@11.00
Dimension stuff, 22 to 30 feet. 12. 00@17.00
Small timber, 626 to 528. 9. 50@11.00
Flokets, rough and select. 8. 00@10.00
Flokets, select, dressed and headed. 18. 00
Lath. 1. 50@ 1.75
Lath. 1. 50@ 1.75 Lath. 18.00 Lath.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13-11. a. m.-Grain-Wheat-Vinter, No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 11s 4d; spring, No. 1, 11s 5d; No. 2, 10s 5d; white, No. 1, 12s 10d; No. 2, 12s 7d; club, No. 1, 13s 2d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn—No. 1, 28s; CHUB, NO. 1, 13s 2d; NO. 2, 12s 10d. Corn-No. 1, 28s; NO. 2, 28s 9d.

PROVISIONS-PORK, 48s. Lard, 40s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13-5 p.m.—COTTON—Market dull and easier; 6%60%d; asies, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 4,000.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 12s 7d@12s 10d; do club, 12s 10d@13s 2d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s 4d@11s 5d; do winter, 11s 4d@11s 9d.

Extra New York State flour, 28s. Corn-Western mixel. 27s 9d@23s. Oats-American, 28c. Corn-Western mixel. 27s 9d@23s. Oats-American, 28c. 3orn-Western mixel. 27s 9d@23s. Oats-American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley-American, 3s.

PROVISIONS-Mess pork. 47s 6d. Prime mess beef, 22s 6d. Lard-American, 47s. Bacom-Loug clear, 42s 6d; short clear, 43s 6d; short clear

Trade:
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13—11 a. m.—Wheat—American
winter, 11s 4d@11s 9d; spring, 10s 4d@11s 9d; white.
12s 7d@12s 10d; club, 12s 10d@12s 2d. Cora, 27s 9d@
22s. Pors. 43s. Land. 46s 9d.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—Prime mess pork—Eastern,
68s; Western. 49s.
Bacon—Short ribs, new, 42s; long
clear, 40s; short clear, 42s 6d; shoulders, 26s; hams,
50s. Lard, 46s 9d. Prime mess-beef, 50s; India mess

beef, 66s; extra India men. 105s. Choose, 64s. Tallow, LOYDON, Oct. 13. —LIVERPOOL—Wheat quieter, Corn-rather easier at 28s. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast— wheat steady. Corn quiet. Cargoes on massage— Wheat and corn quiet.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. Oct. 13.—COTTON—Market easier at 11 7-10011 9-10c; fatures steady; October, 11.32c; November, 11.03c11.04c; December, 10.99c1,0.90c; January, 11.04c; February, 11.16211.17c; March, 11.30c
11.31c; April, 11.43c11.44c; May, 11.50c11.58c; June,

11.31c; April 11.43c11.43c; any. 1.50s11.50c; olic; 11.69c11.71c.

FLOUR-Dull and lower; receipts 10.000 bris; No. 2, \$3.3064.80; super 8':ate and Western, \$5.1065.80; common to good extra, \$5.8565.90; good to choice, \$5.956.6.25; white wheat extra, \$6.3067.00; fancy, \$7.056.80; Minnesota patent process, \$7.5069.30. Rye flour quiet at \$4.0064.65.

CORN-MaxL-Steady; Western, \$2.6568.00.

quiet at \$4.0044.65.

CORN-MEAL-Steady; Western. \$2.65@8.00.

GRAIN-Wheat in moderate demand; spring lower; winter higher: receipts, 299.000 bu; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.33; No. 2 do, \$1.37a1.376; red winter, sugraded, \$1.55@4.55; No. 2 red winter, steamer, \$1.45; anner Michigan, \$1.50. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn-Demand active and shade firmer; receipts, 91.000 bu; ungraded western mixed, \$56@60c; steam ruixed, \$59@60c; steam ruixed, \$59@60c; November and October, \$55%. Oats firmer; receipts, 12.500 bu; Western mixed and State, \$26,87c; thice do, \$3.96440.

phite do, 32644c.

HAY—Steady; shipping, 55@30c.

Hors—Heavy yearlings, 467c; new, 8012c.

GROURKIS—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar firm, rith moderate demand; fair to good refining, 80468%; rime, 804c; refined, 956010%c. Molassa—crocery rades firm, with moderate demand. Rice quiet and PETBOLEUN-Quiet but steady; crude, 8%; refined, TALLOW-Steady at 75(27 is 16c. STRAINED RESIN-Unchanged. EPHRITS OF TURENTINE—Steady at Regs—Quiet; Western 19621c. Provisions—Pork—Market dull an 4. 30214. 40. Beef steady; Weste sorm at 856. Lard quiet and ab

dies frm at 89gc. Lard durct and shade easier; prime steam, 9610c.

BUFFER-Heavy; Western, 11622c.

CHEESE-Steady at 7613c.

WHISKY-Quiet; \$1.103 copper unchanged; Iron-pic, steady; Scotch, \$24.00627.00; American, \$16.00 in \$1.00; Hussia sheeting, \$10.50611, 40 in gold.

NAILS-Firm; cut, \$2.50; clinch, \$4.2565.25; horse-shoe, No. 8, \$20.00626.00.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—FLOUR—Strong, quiet, and unchanged.

Baltinors. Oct. 13.—Flour—Strong. quiet, and unchanged.
Grain—Whest—Western quiet and steady; No. 2
Western winter red, spot and October, S1.46; November. \$1.43% bld. Corn—Western steady; Western mixed, spot and October, 58½c; November, 56½c; December, old or new, 58½c. Oats scarce and firm; Western white. \$56:38c; do mixed, 34@35½c. Rye firm at 66@70c.

Hay—Duil and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Quiet. firm, and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Quiet. firm, and unchanged.
BUITER—Choice Western scarce and firm at 21@23c.
PETROLEUM—Firmer: not quotably higher.
COFFER—Duil and unchanged.
WHISKY—Duil at \$1.11%.
RECORPTS—Flour, 3600 bis; wheat, 24,500 bq; corn, 15,500 bq; cata, 3,600 bu; rye, 40 bu.
Shipments—Wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu.

INCOLIFYS—FIGUR, 3.630 Dris; wheat, 24,500 Du; corn. 15,500 bu; oasa, 3.600 Du; rye, 46 Du.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 33,000 Du; corn. 17,000 Du.
TOLEDO. O.. Oct. 13.—FLOUR—Quiet.
GRAIN—Wheat casier; No.1 white Michigan, \$1.32%; extra do, \$1.38; amber Michigan, spot and October, \$1.30%; November, \$1.31; No. 2 red whiter, spot and October, \$1.30%; November, \$1.31; No. 2 red whiter, spot and October, \$1.30%; November, \$1.30%; No. 1 red Wabash, \$1.23; rejected Wabash, \$2,000 Michigan, \$1.27%; No. 2 spring, \$1.15; No. 2 canal red, \$1.30%, Corn dull; high mixed, spot, 46%; No. 2 spot, 48%; Corn dull; high mixed, spot, 46%; No. 2 spot, 48%; Corn dull; high mixed, spot, 46%; No. 2 spot, 48%; Corn dull; high mixed, \$000, 400; No. 2 spot, 48%; Corn dull; high mixed, \$000, 400 Pris; wheat, 47,000 bu; corn, \$7,000 bu; oats, 45,000 bu; sit, 45,000 bu; corn, \$3,000 bu; costs, \$0.000 bu; corn, \$3,000 bu; costs, \$0.000 bu; corn, \$3,000 bu; costs, \$5,000 Pennsylvania family, \$6.75, \$67,50; Minacaota family, \$6.506,7.00; high grades and patent, \$8,000,50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; amber, \$1.49 Gl.50; red, \$1.4261.46; white, \$1.5061.55. Corn quiet; rellow, \$20: mixed, \$0.0601e. \$0.018 waker: white Western, \$3,003; sin ixed do, 316330. Rye, 67670c.
PROVISIONS—Firm Mess pork, \$15.00615.50; beef hams, \$17.00818.00; India mess, \$23.00623.50.

BUTTER—Firmer; creamery, 38,335c; new York State and Bradford County, Pa. extras, 20027c; Western, extras, 24228c.

EGGS—Stendy; Western, 226226.

EGGS—Stendy; Western, 226236.

FF. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13.—Corrow—Quiet and lower; \$7.1000 bu; cots, \$11,000 bu; cots, \$11,0

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; coss, 11,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13.—COPTON—Quiet and lower; middling, 10½c; low middling, 10½c; \$8.129685.373 Decou to the company of the company o 675/e in store.

Phovishovs—Pork quiet as \$14, 50. Bulk meats nominally unchanged. Bacon firmer: shoulders, 75/ec; clear rib, 85/ec; clear, 85/ec. Hams—Sugar-cured in fair demand at 14c. Lard outet.

Tobacoco—Choice leaf, \$11.00.

WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.08.

TOBACCO—Choice leaf, \$11.00.

WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.08.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O., Oct. 12—COTTON—Active at 1136c.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat dull; red. \$1.2021.30.

Corn quiet at \$56946c.

Oats steady with a fair demand at 256930c.

PROSENTIAL STATES AND ACTION OF THE STATES AND ACTI BOSTON. Oct. 13.—FLOUR—Firm: Western superfine. 84.5085.00: common extras, 85.75-6.50; Wisconsin extras, 80.006.00: Minnesota do, 86.506.750; Wisconsin extras, 80.0086.50; Minnesota do, 86.506.750; Winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, 86.7567.25; Illinois, 87.2569.00; St. Louis, 87.0088.50; Minnesota patent process and Wisconsin, \$8,2569.50. Minnesota patent process and Wisconsin, \$8,2569.50. Gaird emand: No. 1 and extra white, 426-460; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed, 376-390c. No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 356-360c.

MIXER, 356386.

NEW ORLEANS,
NEW ORLEANS,
Oct. 13.—PROVISIONS—Pork dul,
Weak, and lower at \$1.4 75.
WHIRKY—Quiet and weak; \$1.00@1.11.
Others unchanged.
NONSTARY—Gold, 10234@10234; sight exchange on
New York, 16034@10234; sight exchange bankers bills, 563,

ers' bills, 593,

INDIANAPOLIS.

IND

OSWEGO.
OSWEGO WOCL.

Boston, Oct. 13.—Wool.-Rather more inquiry for domestic; no improvement in prices; stocks mostly held above the views of byers, although negotiations now in progress may result in large transactions before the close of another werk. Receipts quite small compared with previous years, and on a dull market stocks are being reduced every week. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—There was a steady but moderate demand for coston goods. Prices generally fair. Prints continue quiet in first hands, butjobbing fairly, Ginghams and cetton dress goods doing well. Men's wear of wooleps quiet.

The Butletin says there will be very large auction sales of French dress goods next week. PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 13.—Petroleum dull; crude, \$2.52% Parker's; refined 15c, Philadelphia delivery. TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, Oct. 13.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-Rehabilitation of St. George.

Rehabilitation of St. George.

London Ezaminer.

Many a young Englishman must have been shocked, even in these iconoclastic days, to find his patron saint turned mto a vulgar Cappadocian baker, with no character to speak of. The coming generation are more fortunate, for together with the reappearance of St. George's effigy on the gold coin of the Realm comes a treatise by a learned Frenchman—M. Clermont Ganneau—which puts the remote antiquity of the saint, dragon and all, beyond question.

The discovery was made as follows: Among some Egyptian antiquities which had laid for over twelve years neglected in the Museum of the Louyre, M Ganneau found a group in barrelief, representing a cavalier on horseback, dressed in Roman armor, and slaying a crocodile with a spear. But for the fact that the rider has a hawk's head, the group might easily have been mistaken for the traditional combat of St. George and the Dragon; but the ornithological appurtenance identifies it as "The Combat of Horus against Set or Typhon," in the well-known Egyptian legend; the remarkable circumstance about the present effigy of the god being that he is mounted on a horse, an animal that elsewhere plays no part whatever in Egyptian mythology.

Now this barrelief, belonging though it does to a late period of Egyptian art, affords evidence of the interesting fact that the familiar cavalier with his lance, slaying the eccentric saurian reptile, is lineally descended from the Horus of the Egyptians. Following out this clew to the antiquity of the legend, M. Ganneau has brought to light some most startling proofs of the connection between the eastern and western mythologies. The cult of St. Georre was located chiefly at Lydda (Diospolis), which, with Eshdod (Azotus) and Arsouf (Appalonia), formed the chief group of towns in Philistia, the east of the worship of Dagons, the fish-god. An Arabic tradition mentioned by the commentation on the Koran says that the Messiah will

slay the Antichrist (Dajjal) at Lydda. At Lydda, too, St. Gearge is worshiped to this day by the Arabs, under his Muslim name of

Khizr.

It is impossible not to remark the close connection between the words Dajial and Dajian, the Arabic version of the name Dagon; and the existence of the shrine of Khizr in the same neighborhood brings us on another step, and shows that the legend of St. George and the Dragon and Bel and Dagon are one and the same thing. It follows also, from what has gone before, that they are identical with that of Horus and Typhon.

HOMES IN TEXAS.

To the Educar of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—I notice that your Tense correspondent, Mr. O. C. Gibbs, says in his letter published this morning: "In nearly every town there are persons engaged in the land business, who also make it a part of their business, who also make it a part of their business, who also make it a part of their business, who also make it a part of their business. ness to help immigrants to homes and farmers to tenants, charging each a fee of about \$2. Now, while this system doubtless prevails in the section from which Mr. G. wrote that letter, the Now, while this system doubtless prevails in the section from which Mr. G. wrote that letter, the rule will not apply in all parts of the State, nor upon all Texas roads. The company which I have the honor of representing, as the head of its passenger department, has made special provision for "placing," free of all cost to them, those who come over its lines seeking farms to rent or employment as farm laborers. We have an immigration agent at Palestine paid by the Company, not depending upon or permitted to take a fee from the immigrant, whose special duty is to assist immigrants in making leases or engagements as laborers. A closely revised list of those who have farms to rent or places for laborers is kept in the immigration office, including a "black list" of such planters as do not pay their laborers. Very large numbers have been satisfactorily provided for in past seasons and we have room for many more. Furthermore, the International and Great Northern Railroad Company has at Palestine, an "Immigrant's Home," when shelter, food, and lights are furnished freathus offering to the immigrant a comfortable refuge for his family under the protection of the Company's Agents, while he is seeking a proper location. Our Northern Passenger Agent, at 104 Clark street, is stationed here for the purpose of furnishing maps, information, and every assistance in his power to those seeking "Homes in Texas." Respectfully, "J. H. Page. General Passenger and Ticket Agent International and Great Northern Railroad.

General Passenger and Ticket Agent Into and Great Northern Railroad.

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday excepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and the depots. Leave. | Arrive.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:39 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form # botel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie sta.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie sta. CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Kandolph-st.

Ransas City & Denver Past Ex *12:80 p. m. * 3:40 p. m. 8t. Louis & Springfield Ex.... 9:00 a. m. * 8:00 p. m. 8t. Louis & Springfield & Fexas | 8:00 p. m. 17:30 a. m. 7:30 a. m. 9:00 p. m. 17:30 a. m. 9:00 p. m. 18:40 p. m CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD. Leave. Arrive.

Milwaukee Express.

Wisconsin & Mionesota, Green
Bay, and Menasha through
Day Express.

Wisconsin, iowa, and Minnesota Express.

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashiand through Night Express.

All grains run via Milwaukee.

Tickets for St. Paul
and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Frairle
du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winons. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket office, 121 Rapdolph-st., near Clark.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY BAILBOAD Depots foot of Lake-a., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

Leave. Arrive. Mail and Express, Ottawa and Streator 7.25 a.m. 8.15 p.m. Pacific Express for Omaha 10:30 a.m. 8.160 p.m. Pacific Night Express 9.30 p.m. 6.35 a.m. 8.360 p.m. Pacific Night Express 9.30 p.m. 6.35 a.m. 8.360 p.m. Pacific Night Express 10:00 p.m. 8.360 p.m. 8.360 p.m. Pacific Night Express 10:00 p.m. 8.35 a.m. 8.360 p.m. 10:00 p.m. 8.35 a.m. 10:00 p.m. 8.35 a.m. 10:00 p.m. 10:00 p.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Paimer House.

Mail (vis Main and Air Line). 7:00 a. m. 46:55 p. m.
Day Express. 9:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m.
Kaiamazoo Accommodation. 3:45 p. m. 40:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily). 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m.
Night Express. 9:00 p. m. 78:30 a. m. FITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer ill Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

CHICAGO, BOOK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Tickst
Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Omaha, Leavenw'th & Alch Ex

10:15 a. m. 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation ... 5:00 p. m. 2:33 a. m.
10:00 p. m. 1:6:30 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLUE BOXES Dr. Francke's Genuins purgative, and depurgative, kyery red box a counterful. Largy, of Ries Neuve des Petits Champs, Paris.

MARINE NEWS

More Reports of the Caused by the Rec Gales.

An Unusual Demand for Lu gers, at High Rates

Preights at Cleveland, and O time Matters of Import

THE RECENT DISASTROUS
Reports of the disastrous effects
storms continue to come by mail and to
some of the happenings are more serio
been anticipated. been anticipated.

The Buffalo Courier of Friday h ing from Capt. Searles: "The schr-which has not been in Buffalo harbor seasons, became disabled in her steeri on Lake Huron, and sailed the rest

without making any repairs, she bein tirely by the canvas. The Captain report two fishermen, one dead and the so, twenty-five miles this side of two fishermen, one dead and the so, twenty-five miles this side of They halled from Duncan City and and left home Tuesday its a boat. The frail craft capsized and boat thrown into the water. They finsily getting back into the boak, but their chapitess. as everything had been a From Tuesday until Friday last they comercy of the wind and waves, without maing or being able to attract the atter passing vessels. Sm Friday one wretches died, and when the other wather crew of the Bigler after conside he could barely speak. The corpse a viving fisherman were afterward plear prope and taken to Rogers City. An item from the Milwaukee Seauriay says William Maloy and a Blaney, in eudeavoring to sail in a sm Mackinaw to Frenties Bay, were blow was dead from exposure. The men those found by Capt. Scarles, as about the schr Eliza R. Turner were at firegarding the name, the dispatches White instead of Turner. Capt. Hea Scott, cook on the vessel, were lowed for Buffalo. The Turner was own. Hearne and Charles E. Cooley and A. sell, all of Cleveland, and was valued She was insured for \$5,000 in the Buffalo: \$3,000 in the Mercantile, of Ch. \$4,000 in two companies unknown. Ston vessel, and in excellent condition, dergone repairs this season, but will, prove a total loss. Capt. Hearne was hearly killed by being struck

of whom was with him on the Turner.

40 years.

The Buffalo Courier of late date say Queen City had a rough experience of the terrible sou wester. She cleared to load coal on Tuesday, and yeste was at anchor flying a flag of distresshore. In the afternoon tags went on her to a landing opposite the Board of presented a demoralized appearand jibsail, and maingaft-topsail gone, a and boom broken. The Capitain rep Kelderhouse, one of the owners, within sight of the Long Point in breeze drove the vessel back. He unkirk, but was carried out of rung kneck about two nights and a day.

The new schr Charles Foster, shon painful rumors were in circulation, right. Capt. Sullivan of the Lizzie. I Foster at the Foxes, and a later repethe passed Detroit on her way down.

The tug Prindiville, ashore at Presported to be a total loss, was one owerful and stauten crafts of the cowerful and stauten crafts of the cowerful and stautent crafts of the convertile and convertile and crafts of the conv The officers of the prop Dean Rice seeing a topsall schooner close in Wangoshance. Thursday, but was whether she was in trouble, owing ta twhich the propeller passed. If news lying where vessels are not a caught. The "schr Oak Leaf, in towing dow Cleveland, had her jibboom carried A. & G. W. R. B. bridge getting a tender and swinging against her. The W. S. Croesthwaite, that rewith choked pumps, selica again Sat remedied the trouble without unload of barley.

remedied the trouble with the following of barley.

The schr Magnolia, reported as Pier, has arrived here all right.
Capt. Comstock, of the Mears, to fine yawl on Lake Huron on the kern buffalo exchanges of latest dates. A special dispatch from Madison Commercial says: "The schr Valen off Cleveland Oct. 10 at midnight lasted six miles below Fatrport, has the bottom of the boat for sixteen not the bottom of the boat for sixteen not The schr H. W. Sage came to an a Wednesday night, and the tugs Crow pound strucyled with ner for hours could get her into the harbor.

The schr Seymour was reported whaving been hard aground on the nor Lonely Island since Monday. Assist summoned from Collingwood. The schr La Petite, which arrived day night, fost some of her head last on the feorge B. Wilbur's of was damaged and a sail lost during Lake Michigan. Her cargo siso is shall be summoned from the feorge B. Wilbur's of was damaged and a sail lost during Lake Michigan. Her cargo siso is shall be summoned from the feorge from the feorge of the feorge

gone.

A. displatch from Kingsville, Ont. large brig, name unknown, is sabol west of this place."

The schr Gen. Worth got a bad shr side of Buffalo last week during a bloack leaking. back leaking.
The schr Madeira, ashore at Lougher Erie, was valued at \$15,500, rated .
322 tons, was built in Oswego in 18 owned there. BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago
BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Th Turner, not the steamer, ashore at reported a total loss. Cargo and ve at \$70,000.

The schr Madeira, ashore near th

The schr Madeira, ashore near the be stripped of her outfit. She lies shore, badly used up, with both a She will probably be anaudoned. Capt. C. C. Blodgett, of Detroit, the Union Steamboat Company the Great Company that the Juneau Capt. Company the Capt. C. C. Blodgett, of Detroit, the Union Steamboat Company the Toga, recently barned. The protake the Passate's place on the Great Forty sail and seven steam vessels day and Sunday, bringing 1, 374, 000 The clevators are all full. A large and but few canal-boats are here, will doubtless on higher.

GOOD WIND AND WEATH BER FREIGHTS
Good weather has prevailed in thi
Thursday last, and reports show th
had been all around the chain of la
three days. The wind was south
terday, and blew stifly—just the be
ward-bound craft on Lake Michigan
were very few vesteday. ward-bound craft on Lake Michigan were very few yesterday, and then two grain-carriers in port, and no available for charters.

Only one yessel was at the lumb last evening. Schippers are very an vessels, and it is believed \$2.00 co for cargoes from Menominee. The mills in the lumber-producing districted in the lumber producing districted in the lumber in the lower lakes with grain—in fast that could carry grain took cargoes rates.

The heavy receipts of grain at B duced the Western Elevating Comp Wells and Wilkeson elevators. Thas also published their winter rate Collows:
Elevating fincinding ten days stora storage, each succeeding ten days or but 45° the vessel nays in addition but 45° the vessel nays in addition but 45° the vessel nays in addition of the vessel nays in addition of the vessel of the vessel nays free for thirty ill continue at the summer for thirty ill continue at the summer for hit with the vessel of the

ELEVATING AT BUT

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago
PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 14.
Starracca. Tecumseh, Burton. Ariz
B. W. Jennesa and barges, Temp
Mayflower and barges, Oakland
sches Jane D., G. G. Cooper, Geor
Up—Props Montana. Portage,
Marine City, Japan and consort,
consort, Inter-Ocean and consort,
consort, Swalloy and cousort, schr
Red, White, and Blue, Narrayaned
cox, S. L. Atwater, Oakleaf, New

TEXAS.

ce that your Texas ibbs, says in his let-"In nearly every graged in the land part of their bustes and farmers a fee of about 83. ote that letter, the enting, as the ent, has made free of all cost room for many nternational and company has, at Home," where furnished free, int a comfortable

and nervous sufferers, trating diseases cured nacher's Electric Belts void imitations. Book irs, mailed free. Ad-co., Cincinnati, Ohio. E TABLE STURE OF TRAINS

MCE MARKS. - Saturday TERN RAILWAY.

Leave. | Arrive. or any other form of

d Kinzie-sta. MINNEAPOLIS LINE Leave. | Arrive. ER SHORT LINES. | Leare. | Arrive.

ST. PAUL BAILROAD. Leave. Arrive. 7:50 a. m. 7:30 p. m. h 10:00a. m. * 4:00p. m.

. 5:05p. m. *11:00a. m. 1 8:00 p. m. 2 7:00 a. m. tee. Tickets for St. Paul ser via Madison and Prairie LaCrosse, and Winona. AL RAILROAD. oot of Twenty-second

Leave. | Arrive. 8:40a m 8:20p, m 8:40a m 8:40a m 1:30p, m QUINCY RAILROAD.

ana-av., and Sixteenth-Leave. | Arrive. 7:25 a.m. 7:45 p.m. 19 *10:00 a.m. 3:15 p.m. 10:30 a.m. 3:40 p.m.

.. *10:30 a.m. * 3:40 p.m. ** 9:30 y.m. * 6:35 a.m. ** \$10:00 p.m. * 6:55 a.m. .. 110:00 p.m. 1 6:55 a.m. AL RAILROAD, foot of Twenty-second-st. southeast corner of Ran and at Palmer House.

Leave. Arrive.

* 7:00 a. m: *6:55 p. m. * 9:00 a. m. * 7:40 p. m. * 3:45 p. m. *10:30 a. m. * 5:15 p. m. \$8:00 a. m. * 0:00 p. m. *76:30 a. m. & CHICAGO RAILWAY. and Grand Pacific Hotel Leave. | Arrive. \$ 8:00 a. m. † 7:00p. m. \$ 5:15 p. m. † 6:30 a. m. † 9:10 p. m. § 8:00 a. m.

1 & OHIO.

Building, foot of Mon-Clark st., Palmer House, Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. 8:50 a. m. 5:40 a. m. 9:40 p. m. 6:40 p. m. TIGAN SOUTHERN.

Leave. | Arrive. 7:85 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 7:40 p. m. 7:40 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 110:20 p. m. 15:40 a. m. TI & ST. LOUIS R. R. | Depar | Arrive.

4 PACIFIO RAILEOAD and Sherman House. Arrive.

x *10:15 a.m. * 4:00 a.m. * 5:000 m. * 9:35 a.m. 1:10:00 p.m. * 6:30 a.m. IGATION. est Shore ports, go until 9 m. m. goes through to

ANEOUS. de la Grange, Batellera, aper in France. Dr. Francke's Geauine lealth Grains, Aperitive. Every red box a counter on Petits Champs, Paris.

MARINE NEWS. More Reports of the Disasters

Gales. An Unusual Demand for Lumber-Luggers, at High Rates.

Caused by the Recent

Preights at Cleveland, and Other Maritime Matters of Importance.

THE RECENT DISASTROUS GALES. Reports of the disastrous effects of the late forms continue to come by mail and telegraph, and some of the happenings are more serious than had

some of the aspectangs are more serious than had been anticipated.

The Buffalo Courier of Friday has the following from Capt. Searles: "The schr John Rigier, which has not been in Buffalo harbor before in two seasons, became disabled in her steering apparatus on Lake Huron, and sailed the rest of the tripulation making any repairs, she helpe grided. seasons, became disabled in her steering apparatus easons, became disabled in her steering apparatus on Laze Huron, and sailed the rest of the trip without making any repairs, she being gaided entirely by the canvas. The Captain reports picking up two fishermen, one dead and the other nearly so, twenty-five miles this side of the Straits. They halled from Duncan City or Cheboysen, and had left home Tuesday in a clinker-built gan, and had left home Tuesday in a clinker-built gan, and had left home Tuesday in a clinker-built gan, and had left home Tuesday in a clinker-built gan, and had left home Tuesday in a clinker-built gan, and had left home Tuesday in a clinker-built gan, and had left home Tuesday in a clinker-built gan, and had left home Tuesday in a clinker-built gan, and had left home Tuesday in a clinker-built gan, and had been swept away. From Tuesday until Friday last they drifted at the mercy of the wind and waves, without eating any ming or being able to attract the attention of any maing or being able to attract the attention of any mercy of the Bigler after considerable trouble he could barely speak. The corpse and the surviving fisherman were afterward placed on the prop Europe and taken to Rogers City."

An item from the Milwaukee Sentinel of Saturday says William Maloy and a man named Blance, in andeavoring to sall in a small boat from Michigary William Maloy and a man named Blance, in andeavoring to sall in a small boat from Michigary William Maloy and a man named were they were picked up by a passing schr. Blancy, however, when the boat was found, was dead from exposure. The men named were those found by Capt. Searles, as above stated.

The telegraphic reports concerning the stranding of the schr Eliza R. Turner were at first erroneous regulars the name, the dispatches giving it as wheat on board, shipped at Detroit for Baffalo. The Turner was owned by Capt. Hearne and Charles E. Cooley and A. T. Van Tuesdi, all of Cleveland, and was valued at \$15,000. Ste was insured for \$5,000 in the Buffalo

The Baffalo Courier of late date says: "The schr queen City had a rough experience outside during the terrible sou wester. She cleared light for Erie to lead coal on Tuesday, and yesterday morning was stanchor flying a flag of distress off the south slove. In the afternoon tugs went out and brought he't is landing opposite the Board of Trade. She passested a demoralized appearance,—mainsail. jibail, and maingaft-topeall gone, squaresail yard and boom broken. The Captain reported to Mr. Keiderhouse, one of the owners, that he got to witain sight of the Long Point light, when the breese drove the vessel back. He tried to make bushish but was carried out of range, and had to based about two nights and a day."

The new short Charles Foster, about which some painful rumors were in circulation, is reported all right. Cast Sullivan of the Lizzie Law, saw the Tosier at the Foxes, and a later report shows that she passed betrait on her way down.

The tug Prindville, shore at Presque Isle, and appared to be a total loss, was one of the most powerful and staunch crafts of the class upon the late.

The officers of the prop Dean Richmond report. The Buffalo Courier of late date says: "The schr

hits.
The officers of the prop Dean Richmond report seing a topsall schooner close in this side of watroshance. Thursday, but was unable to say whether she was in trouble, owing to the distance at which the propeller passed. If not ashore, she

with-choked pumps, sailed again Saturday, having senseded the trouble without unloading her cargo of bariey.

The scar Magnelia, reported ashore at Paul's Pier, has arrived here all right.
Capt. Constock, of the Mears, reports the loss of his yavi on Lake Huron on the last trip down.
Budalo exchanges of latest dates contain the following storm items:
Quite a number of the vessels which cleared from less Monday and Hassday, put into Gravelly Bay for shelter-Wednesday night, and not a few were damaged more or less. Among the number were the schre Corsican, Lady McDonald, Patninder, Mannes Valley, Snowdrop, and Milwaukee.

A special dispatch from Madison, O., to the townersed says: "The schr Valentine founded of Glevelland Oct. 10 at midnight. The crew lagies six miles below Fairport, having clung to an bettom of the boat for sixteen hours."

The schr H. W. Sage came to an anchor outside Wednesday night, and the tugs Crowell and Compound struggled with ner for hours before they could get her into the harbor.

The sum Seymour was reported Wednesday as having seen hard aground on the northeast side of Lonely island since Monday. Assistance had been summened from Collingwood.

The schr La Petite, which arrived during Wednesday night, lost some of her headgear by collains with the acht Spademan, lying at the piers. Some of the George B. Wilbur's cargo of corn waddanaged and a sail lost during the gale on Lake Michigan. Her cargo also is short 40 bu. The schr Louis came in from Chicago Thursday withouther yawl boat and part of her bulwarks fon.

The text Louis came in from Chicago Thursday withouther yawl boat and part of her bulwarks fon.

withouther yawl boat and part of her bulwarks gone.
A dispatch from Kingsville, Ont., says: "A. large brig, name unknown, is ashore four miles west of this place."
The schr Gen. Worth got a bad shaking-up outside of Suffalo last week during a blow, and put back leaking.
The schr Maceira, ashore at Lour Point, Lake Eric, was valued at \$15,500, rated A 2, capacity 323 tone, was outilt in Oswego in 1871, and was owned there.

RITEFALO. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The sehr E. R.

Turner, not the steamer, ashore at Long Point, is
reported a total loss. Cargo and vessel estimated
at \$70,000.

The schr Madeira, ashore near the Turner, will

The schr Madeira, ashore near the Turner, will be surposed of her outfit. She lies 400 feet from shore, badly used up, with both anchors gone. She will probably be abandoned.

Capt. C. C. Biodgett, of Detroit, has bought of the Union Steamboat Company the stmr Passaic for \$17,500, which will take the place of the prop-Tioga, recently burned. The prop Toledo will take the Passaic's blace on the Green Bay line.

Botty sail and seven steam vessels arrived Saturday and Sunday, bringing 1, 374,000 bu of grain. The elevators are all full. A large fleet is in port, and but few canal-boats are here. Canal freights will doubtless go higher.

GOOD WIND AND WEATHER--LUM-BER FREIGHTS.
Good weather has prevailed in this latitude since Tansday last, and reports show that fair weather had been all around the chain of lakes for the past laree days. The wind was south southwest yesterday, and blew stiffly—just the breeze for downward-bound craft on Lake Michigan. The arrivals were very few yesterday, and they are but one or

ward-bound craft on Lake Michigan. The arrivals were very few yesterday, and there are but one or two grain-carriers in port, and no lumber vessels arainable for charters.

Oniv one vessel was at the lumber market dock has evening. Shippers are very anxions to obtain vessels, and it is believed \$2.00 could be obtained for cargoes from Menominee. The starting up the mills in the lumber-producing districts, where the recent rains have sent the logs down, has had the effect to increase the demand for vessels, but there are none in port, while many have gone down to the lower lakes with grain—in fact all the craft that ould carry grain took cargoes at the advanced rates.

ELEVATING AT BUFFALO. The heavy receipts of grain at Buffalo have in-duced the Western Elevating Company to open the Wella and Wilkeson elevators. The Association has also published their winter rates of storage, as follows:

Elevating (including ten days' storage), per bu, ¼c; sorage, such ancoesding ten days or parts thereof, per bu, ¼c; the vesses nays in addition to the above, per bu, ¾c; the vesses nays in store on or before the 10th of October will continue store on or before the 10th of October will continue to the summer rates of storage for thirty days (including to the summer rates of storage for November inclusive. Of the property of November inclusive. Of the property of November inclusive. Of the property of November inclusive of the property of the property of November inclusive. Of the property of the property of November inclusive of the property of the property of November 10 for each ten days or parts thereof, until a property of the property o

PORT HURON. PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Calcago Tribune.

Pour Huron, Mich., Oct. 14.—Down—Props Barraces. Tecumseh, Burton, Arizona and barges, B. W. senness and barges, Tempest and barges, Maylower and barges, Oakland and barges; sans Jane D., G. G. Cooper, George L. Wrenn.

Up—Props Montana. Portage, Empire State, Jarne City, Japan and consort, Cormorant and consort, Inter-Ocean and consort, Cerveland and consort, while wallow and consort, schre Levi Rawson, Let, White, and Blue, Narraganeett, Frankie Wilser, S. L. Atwester, Oaklaaf, New London, M. F. Wind south, gentle. Weather fine.

CAPT. ABERNETHY. CAPT. ABERNETHY.

The Buffalo Courier of Friday has the following concerning the well known Captain above named:

The remains of Capt. Andrew Abernethy, late owner many the content of the lift of the content of the captain and his crew. The Captain of the self stalker reports that when he passed the Williams she was ashore, and he could make out a crowd of people on the beach apparently watching the stranded craft. He saw a boat put off from the wreck, evidently containing all hands. Suddenly he lost sight of it, and the crowd of the content of the conten

There is but little Marquette ore offered for ship-ment. From Escanaba there is a good demand for vessels, but shippers and vessel-owners are apart in their views, the former offering \$1.50 per ton in their views, the former offering \$1.50 per ton to Cleveland. Coal rates are unchanged but firm. There is considerable yet to go forward to Lake Michigan ports. The following are the quotations: Ore, Marquette to Cleveland.

Ore, L'Anne to Cleveland, nominal at. 1.50

Goal to Chicago, Free. 50

Coal to Chicago, Free. 50

Coal to Hamilton and Toronto, free, gold, nominal and 1.00

Coal to Detroit and Windson, free. 7561.00

Coal to Detroit and Windson, free. 7561.00

Coal to Brockville, gold, nominal at. 1.3061.50

—Leader, 12/A.

THE WELLAND CANAL. Exchanges announce that the Weiland Canal vill close Nov. 1, and say that that early date is rendered necessary in order to give the contractors engaged in enlarging the canal opportunity to prosecute the work. Vessel men here scarcely credit the report, and think that the Dominion authorities would not lose the revenue to be derived by keeping open the canal until navigation closes. But the statement of the early closing seems to be based on official notice.

PORT COLBORNE. PORT COLBORNE.

Pont Colbonne, Oct. 14.—The Captain of the schr Battle reports passing the schr Empire State on her way down Lake Erie, in a bad condition, having lost her mainsail, toresail, and rudder, also the topmast of some schooner above water thirty miles from the dummy.

The schr Lyons reports the schr Kate Kelly ashore at Long Polnt, with sails set, throwing part of her cargo overboard, and trying to work off.

SAILMAKERS BUSY. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." The ilmakers are working nights and Sundays to fit out vessels with new sails and repair old ones. The recent gales caused fearful havoc with can-vas, and scarcely a craft that was in the blows escaped with whole sails.

FAST PASSAGES. The owner of the schr A. P. Nichols says he has read a good deal lately of fast passages, notably one from Cleveland to Chicago in, three days and sixteen hours. "Doc" says the Nichols has made the trip from Buffalo to this port in three days and seventeen hours. Capt. "Hi," you must try again,

NAVIGATION NOTES. Marshal soon... The two scows sunk in the river near Indiana street have been raised... Schrs Westchester and Tuscola are at Miller's dry-docks for repairs... Schrs Sardinia and Albatross are at Eyster's dry-docks for an overhauling... New sails have been made for the Iver Lawson, Levi Grant, and E. V. Taylor... The weather was so fine yesterday that the stmr Ben Drake made her regular Sunday trips to South Chicago.

OTHER PORTS.—The bark Board of Trade has cleared from Buffalo for Saginaw in tow of the stmr Antelope... Thirty-seven steam and sail-vessels cleared from Milwaukee for the week ending with grain, their united cargoes aggregating 1, 100, 446 bu, of which amount 984, 646 bu were wheat... Buffalo Express. 12th: There was an appearance of old-time activity in and about the harbor yesterday. Vessels were lying two and three abreast at the docks waiting their turn for transier. More than the usual delay has been met with in discharging, either because of the scarcity of boats or lack of storage room, or both....The schr J. L. Case, Capt. Larry Easton, with 900 tons of coal on owner's account, cleared from Buffalo for Racine Thursday afternoon in the face of a threatening gale. She went up the lake flying under reefed canvas, and by dark was many miles away. If the Case weathers the storm it will make several Captains who waited for fair weather feel pretty chass. So says the Courier. we been made for the Iver Lawson, Levi Grant,

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and clearances for the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last

for the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Anaryals—Stmrs Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; Manitowoc, sundries. Props William Crippen, Manitowoc, sundries: Mensenger, Benton Harbor, sundries: Rusker, sundries; Rhespender, Grand Haven, lumber; sundries; Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries. Utly of Duluth, Buffalo, sundries; Clayles Reltz, Manistee, lumber; Montgomery, Port Huron, sundries. Schrs Eclipse, Little, Suamico, lumber; Taraster, Grand Haven, lumber; American Union, Menominee, lumber; North Star, St. Joe, lumber; Betzest, Manistee, lumber; Vermont, Muskegon, raifrond ties; schrs Ithacs, Muskegon, lumber; Messen, lumber; Early Bird. South Haven, lumber; Petrel, Muskegon, lumber; Grand Haven, lumber, Fetrel, Muskegon, lumber; Grand Haven, lumber, Speed, Muskegon, wood; Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber; Betzel, Muskegon, lumber; Speed, Muskegon, wood; Golden Harvest, lumber, Speed, Muskegon, wood; Golden Harvest, lumber, Speed, Muskegon, wood; Golden Harvest, lumber, Speed, Muskegon, Wood; Golden Harvest, lumber; Speed, Muskegon, wood; Golden Harvest, lumber; Muskegon, lumber; Muskegon, lumber; Muskegon, lumber; Muskegon, lumber; Muskegon, Solos bu corn; schr Jenny Mullin, Ludington, 20 bu oth, and 3, 401 bags flax-seed; schr Hyderabad, Kingston, 20, 157 bu wheat; schr Jenny Mullin, Ludington, 20 bu oth, and 3, 401 bags flax-seed; schr Hyderabad, Kingston, 20, 157 bu wheat; schr Hassed, Muskegon, sundries; schr Jennels Grand, Kingston, 18, 500 bu wheat; schr Jennels Grand, Schol, Schol, Schol, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn; schr Haised, Buffalo, 38, 500 bu corn; schr Jennels Grand, Schol, Buffalo, 32,000 bu vincer, schr Jennels Grand, Schol, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn; schr Jennels, Buffalo, 32,000 bu c

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD DELEGATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—I desire to correct the statement of your reporter in relation to the delegate ticket elected in the Eighteenth Ward Republican Club Saturday evening in so far as "that it had been decided upon at a conference held at C. R. Corbin's house a day or two ago." There was no such conference held at my house.
Whatever concert of action there may have been was aimed simply and solely to bring out an unexceptional ticket for the Republicans of been was aimed simply and solely to bring out an unexceptional ticket for the Republicans of the ward to accept or reject at the primary,—a delegation of honest, fair-minded men, without personal ambition or private interests of any sort in politics, who should go entirely unpledged to the Convention, and serve their constituents and the general public there uprightly and faithfully. Whether participation in such a conference reflects credit or discredit upon a voter may depend somewhat upon the character of the person passing judgment. The ticket will stand upon its merits before the people of the ward. If those opposed to it should present another ticket at the primary which shall seem to the majority of the Republicans in the ward more fairly representative than the one nominated by the Club, such opposition ticket will be elected, and no harm will have been done by the "conference."

As an indication that the interests of our German fellow-citizens have been fairly considered, it may be said that four of the nine delegates are members of the German American Republican Club,—all of them men who have the confidence and support of their own nationality as well as the public generally. Moreover, the delegation being unpledged and without undue personal bias, all candidates may expect fair consideration.

It is generally conceded by intelligent and observing citizens that the majority of delegates to political conventions are too frequently accusated by private or personal interests, and unless—in these localities where a strong element of political integrity exists—the disinterested men are vigilant and active in their political duties, the conventions are robbed of their due proportion of the safe element.

C. R. Corrin.

A Pet Pig.

Maywelle (Ky.) Bulletts.

Henry Turner, a bright little fellow 9 years old, died of diphtheria on Sunday. When the funeral procession left the house yesterday a small pet pig the child had raised and had been devotedly attached to, followed the hearse containing the remains of its friend, and, in spite of all the efforts to drive it back, followed the corpse the distance of seven miles to the burial-ground, most of the way remaining between the hind wheels of the hearse. As the graveyard was inclosed by a fence, and had no gaze, the little grunter, after several efforts to get inside, laid down, almost exhausted, under one of the horses.

CURRENT GOSSIP. A LOTUS-FLOWER.

(E. w.)

I sit and watch her while she lies asleep,
Among the pillows, in the silent room.
Cool breezes through the lattice softly creep,
Bringing upon their wings the Summer's bloom.
Her parted lips are dewy red and rare;
Her hand is, like a snow-drift, white and fair,
Blue-veined and listless, lying on her breast,
Where the vague breezes lulled her into rest.
The lashes, long and dark, lie on her cheek,
Stained with the crimson rose of girlish sleep;
The silken hair in vine-like tendrils creep
Against her brow, so pure and woman-meek.
O rare, sweet bloom of Life's tempestuous streams,
Here, let me kiss thee into deeper dreams!

FANNY DRISCOLL. A CHICKEN-STORY. Warrensburg (Mo.) Correspondence St. Louis Republican.

Yesterday we saw a pretty figure of heroism

that we would like to have some artist paint. Night before last one of our old Spanish hens

Night before last one of our old Spanish hens died, leaving seven young chickens. The poor little things were found in the morning, their voices fairly hourse with piping, scrambling over their poor dead mother trying to wake her up. We took them and gave them to another Spanish hen, a sister of the dead one, who had not a chick or care in the world. But she would have nothing to do with them, and had added any have nothing to do with them, and bridled up nave nothing to do with them, and bridled up in great indignation. We tried several more hens with the same ineffectual success. The Spanish rooster, a handsome, pompous fellow, also turned the cold shoulder on them, although ben with the sains bucferfortal success. The beautiful the sains bucferfortal success. The beautiful the sains bucferfortal success. The beautiful the could harder on the success of the could habber condescendingly to them when the could habber condescending to a section of the could habber condescending to a section of the could habber condescending to a section of the could habe the could have the cou

CHANDLER AND MILES. Donn Plats in Cincinnati Enquirer.
Since my old friend Zachariah returned to the congenial shades of private life I have recognized the sacred privileges of such citizenship, and dropped him from those relegated to that which amuses. But the prominence won by Miles in his Indian fight recalls a good story I

cannot help repeating:
Miles was in Washington while Zachariah was in the Interior, and the first-named being appealed to by a clerkess discharged from the Interior Office, wended his way to that interesting locality to use his influence to have the dis-charged restored. Miles felt in his military soul that he had influence. Was he not a relative of the great Sherman and Ewing famines? Was he not a rising West Bointer, with a record behind and a career before him? He

relative of the great chemical and Lowing faintines? Was he not a rising West Pointer, with a record behind and a career before him? He thought to find the doors fly open of themselves as he approached the high office of the high old Michigander.

He sent in his pasteboard and was bid to take a seat. No, it was not worth while sitting, and our military rooster walked to and fro, expecting every moment to be summoned. But moments went by on leaden wings without a summons. There must have been some mistake. He sought the messenger. The messenger reported that he had placed the pasteboard before the Secretary. Miles sent in another, and yet no doors flew open. He walked impatiently until tired, and then he hinged on his military centre and waited, fretting his military soul at the delay.

He sought to pass the time by studying the people about him. They were a motley group—running from well-dressed men and women down to common laborers. At last the messenger returned. Here was his call. Not a bit of it. The studid fellow nodded out one of the crowd who had preceded Miles. This went on for two hours, and Miles would have abandoned the business but for the tenacity of purpose his late Indian business indicates. At last he was called into the presence of the great Michigander, who, worn down by troublesome demands that he characterized to a pious member of Congress by saving that he would "as soon be in hell without a fan as in the Interior without appropriations," was in a bad humor. Miles helped himself to a chair, and Zach said, gruffly:

"Well, sir, what is your business?"

"I came, Mr. Secretary," responded Miles, smoothly, "to get a poor woman restored to her clerkship."

"What!" exclaimed Zach, with an emphasis that gave the force and explosion to the word as if shot from the deadly level of a gun.

"I came," repeated the distinguished relative, "to get a discharged clerk restored."

Zachariah rose solemnly from his chair, stalked to the door at which our friend entered, and, pointing to a printed placard ther

and, pointing to a printed placard thereon, roared:

"Can you read, sir?"

"Certainly, "responded the military relative now, with a good deal of the spunk taken out of him.

"Then read that." Miles reads: "No Va-CANGIES IN THIS DEPARTMENT."

"Good morning, sir," growled Zach, and the Sherman-Ewing relative hauled off to repair damages.

It hapened that the very next Sunday Miles was entering the grounds of the Soldiers' Home on a visit to Col. Pitcher. He had driven in his buggy when Zach dashed up, but the Sergeant in charge closed the gate, refusing him admittance. Zach had a friend with him to whom ne was desirous of showing the Soldiers' Home, and noticing this military gentleman on the inside, sang out:
"I say, Colonel, tell this fellow who I am.

with the end of whip to the sign on the gate:
No Admission on Sundar.
"Good morning, sir," said Miles, as he drove
away. The sergeant on duty heard a stout oldparty in the carriage say:
"Well, I'll be damned!"

THE LARGEST SNAKE IN AMERICA. We were yesterday informed by Mr. Smith, living on Quapaw Bayou, that while he and his son William, aged about 18 years, were out in the woods on Monday afternoon last, driving up the woods on Monday arternoon last, drying up their cattle, their attention was attracted by the bleating of a calf some distance from them. Thinking probably that the poor animal had bogged, they started to its assistance. They had gone a short distance down the bayou when they discovered a yearling, about 2 years old, in bogged, they started to be a salaration of the payon when they discovered a yearling, about 2 years old, in the coils of a huge snake, the body of which was suspended from the limb of a black gum tree about twenty feet from the ground, and which projected from the bank immediately over the water. Mr. Smith and his son were almost terror-stricken at the sight, and stood speechless for several moments, unconsciously watching the movements of the huge reptile as he entwined himself around the already dead body of the yearling, and at every coil of the snake they could hear the bones of the calf break.

After coiling itself around the lifeless form of the yearling and crushing every bone in its body, the serpent let loose its hold from the tree and dropped down alongside its victim, and began licking it all over, preparatory, it is supposed, to swallowing it. About this time Mr. Smith recovered his senses, and, after watching the monster snake open its capacious mouth several times, he fired on it with his rifle, striking it near the head, and was quickly followed by his son, who discharged a double-barreled gun loaded with buck-shot. Both reloaded as quick as possible and again fired on his snake-ship. In the meantime the reptile had coiled itself into a huge mass, and was making a hissing sound that could be heard fully 100 yards, and was protruding his forked tongue several feet. After discharging about a dozen volleya each, Mr. Smith and his son succeeded in dispatching one of the largest snakes ever seen in Louisians, and, probably. North America. It measured thirty-one feet in length, and the body measured, ten feet from the head, thirty inches in circumference, and about the centre of the body forty-two inches. It has a regular succession of spots, black and yellow, alternating, extending from its head to its tail, while cither side is a deep purple. Mr. Smith has no idea what kind of a snake it, but thinks it must be of the boa-constrictor species. No doubt this snake has for many years inhabited that secti

The hunting season is here, and the man who can steal a dog and borrow a gun feels justified in buying a box of caps. Somebody says: "Every failure is a step to success." This will explain why the oftener some men fall the richer they become.

A tramp who called at a Danbury house for omething to eat, and was ordered off the premises, indignantly inquired of the proprietor, "Is your name Hilton!" "No." "All right, then," rejoined the tramp in a softened voice, "I was going to say I wasn't a Jew."—Danbury

Avery tall, thin Highlander saidthat he "had a cold in his his head, originating in wet feet." She looked at him slowly from head to foot and back again, as if measuring the distance the cold had to travel, and then ejaculated: "Gracious me! you must have got your feet wet some time last year."

some time last year."

Male friend of lady visitors—"Is your sight so very bad, my poor woman? Do you think, now, you could see a shilling, if I were to show you one?" Elderly party (promptly)—"Thank ye kindly, sir. I dunno' about a shillin'; but I'm sure I could see half a crown!" (Male person hands it over directly.)

"Why, my sweet Arabella, you have papered this room since I was here in the spring—beautiful design! Does it represent sca-weed or some pretty little brown blossom?" "No, Mrs. Spriggins, havn't papered it. These figgers wich you see, is where I mashed moskeeters on the wall!"—New York Graphic.

A traveler says Russian babies are never

A traveler says Russian babies are never washed during their first year. In America the boy babies are washed regularly by their parents until they are about 7 years old. From that time until they are 13, they may get their feet wet once in a while by some untoward accident, but their faces are rigidly treated on the Russian system.

sian system. A doctor asked a bachelor dry-goeds clerk if his health continued good during the heated term, and the clerk replied: "Scalp of Mohammed! you don't expect a fellow to get up any gilt-edged cholera or anything on boarding-house toast and fried liver, do you!" The benevolent doctor sent the destitute elerk a peck of cucumbers.

of encumbers.

"How much is them fish?" asked a woman of a fish-dealer, the other morning. "Those are fresn mackerel, ma'am, and are 25 cents a pound," said the polite salesman. "Twenty-fil—! What did you say? Sait mackerel and 25 cents a pound? That is a downright swindle." "But," continued the dealer, "ma'am, these are not sait mackerel. They are fresh ones." "No use in talking to me," said the woman, looking at the young man. "I know what fish is. There never was a mackerel that wan't sait; for, you see," and she gave him a convincing look, "the way I reckon it, mackerel is mackerel, and fresh fish is fresh fish." The argument was ended.

A CUNNING SPARROW. The Hartford Times tells the following stor of an English sparrow on the authority of a friend who had it direct from the gentleman who witnessed the occurrence: "This gentle man, who resides in New York, had erected las spring, in his back yard, a large box for sparrows' Sherman-Ewing relative hadied off to repair damages.

It hapened that the very next Subday Miles was entering the grounds of the Soldiers' Home on a visit to Col. Pitcher. He had driven in his buggy when Zacl dashed up, but the Sergeant in charge closed the gate, refusing him admittance. Zach had a friend with him to whom ne was desirous of showing the Soldiers' Home, and noticing this military gentleman on the inside, sang out:

"I say, Colonel, tell this fellow who I am, will vou!"

Miles dismounted from his buggy, went back through the gate, and said slowly to Zachariah:

"Can you read, sir!"

"Certainly I can," roared old Zach.

"Well, sir, read that," and Miles pointed

house and pulled out and carried off the coveted feather. Becoming interested, the observer watched the performance, expecting to see the little thief carry her stoler prize to her own nest; but no; she knew a trick worth two of that, and here is where she displayed an undeniable reasoning process, and acted on a clear perception of cause and effect, making a prudent use of her knowledge of the character and disposition of her plundered neighbor. She flew off with the feather to a neighboring tree, where she securely fastened it in an inconspicuous place upon and between two twigs, and there lett fit. Pretty soon the bird she had defrauded came back with a straw to add to his nest. Discovering his loss he came out with an angry chirruping that boded no good to the despoiler of his hearth and home, if he could only find the roque. His first demostration was to visit his next-door neighbor without any search-warrant. In that abode of peace and innocence he found no trace of the stolen feather; and as for the actually guilty party, she was hopping innocently about, and loudly demanding—as far as bird-tones could be understood by the man at the window—what was meant by this ungentlemanty intrusion. The cock-sparrow was evidently puzzled. Unable, after a minute search, to find the lost feather, he apparently gave it up, and flew away in search of another. The thief demurely waited till ne got well of, and then flew to the tree, secured the stolen feather, and took it in triumph to her own nest."

HOW IT ALL HAPPENED.

"I will show you how it was, yer Honor," said a prisoner at the Police Court yesterday, as he was being tried for an assault and battery on one Mary Mulligan, and he drew the following diagram on paper and handed it to the

Al : C

"Now, yer see that the two square plans is the gardens, and A is me after I had been chasing that darned hen of hers till I was most dead. Yer can see the sweat standing on my noble picture there. B is Mrs. Mulligan, who was a standing there swearin' at me like forty. Yer can see her open mouth now. D is the hen that was eatin' the only cabbage I had at O. Wall, the way of it was: I was a chasin' that hen, and I went 314½ times round that garden, and then she slipped through a hole in the fence like greased lightning, and I let drive C, a haif of a brickbat, over the fence at that hen, and it missed the aim and took Mrs. Mulligan right in the jaw, and she quit swearin' at me and sat right down in the garden and grabbed her chin and yelled bloody murder, and the cop came and arrested me. Judge, that's the truth."

"Ten dollars and costs; committed till paid, and that diagram to be placed on file by the court officer," was the order of the Judge.

While the prisoner remarked: "Busted her d—d head for her, enyhow."

A TRAMP'S TERRIBLE RIDE. Cheyenne Leader.

A tramp who arrived here a few days ago from the West gives his experience in deadheading it over the Union Pacific from Cheyenne to ing it over the Union Pacific from Cheyenne to Green River on the Jarrett & Palmer train, by climbing upon the roof of a coach. He says that from Cheyenne to Sherman he rather enjoyed the ride, but that between Sherman and Green River his experience was one never to be forgotten. The rapid movement of the train and the rocking of the coach forced him to wind his arms and legs around a stove-pipe and hang on for dear life. His hat flew off early in the ordeal, and after the train left this city he was discovered by the engineer, who began throwing a heavy shower of cinders; but so rapid was the movement of the train that the heaviest ones merely cut through his clothes like bullets, while the lighter sparks passed above him. His coat-tails flapped so hard that he realized that he must part with them, but he dared not loosen a hand to tuck them under him, and they were soon torn off to blow away. Although he managed to keep his face behind the pipe nearly all the time, he was frequently struck in the face by flying cinders, so that when he reached Green River his face and neck were badly cut and scratched. So great was the poor tramp's fear of being thrown off and killed that this, added to the terrible strain of hanging to the pipe by main strength for so long a distance, and the intense suffering from the wounds inflicted by the cinders, caused his hair to turn gray, and when he climbed down at Green River he looked like a man who had seen fifty instead of twenty-two summers. Green River on the Jarrett & Palmer train, by

WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 12.—The last day's sessions of the fifth Women's Congress were by far the most interesting. The ladies had warmed up to the various subjects under discussion, and displayed more spirit and earnestness than before. Especially was this true of the discussion during the forencon upon the subject of the public schools between Mrs. A. J. Rickoff, of this city, and Miss Eastman, of

Massachusetts.
At the close of a short evening session, the Congress adjourned. Previous thereto, how-ever, the following officers for the ensuing

ever, the following officers for the ensuing year were announced:

President—Kate N. Doggett, Chicago. III.
Vice-Presidents—Abby W. May, Massachusetts; Elizabeth K. Churchill, Rhode Island; Maria Mitchell, New York; Dr. Sarah W. Devol, Maine; Armenia White, New Hampshire; Mrs. C. P. Taplin, Vermont; Mary Bushnell Cheney, Connecticut; Antoinette Brown. Blackwell, New Jersey; Sarah F. C. Hallowell, Pennsylvania; Finette S. Seelye. Ohio; Emma Lore Lodge, Delaware; Sara J. A. Spencer, District of Columbia; Martha N. McKay, Indiana; Margaret A. Merker, Kentucky; Jane M. Geddes, Michigan; Ellen M. Mitchell, Illinois; Emma C. Bascom, Wisconsin; Julia M. Hunting, Iowa; Mary C. Peckham, Minnesota; Rebecca N. Hazard, Missouri; Mrs. Geo. C. Wilder, Kansas; Dr. Alida C. Avery, Colorado; Jeanne M. Carr, California.
Secretary—Mary F. Enstman, Massachusetts.

Auditors—Romelia L. Claon, New York; Eliza-**

Treasurer—Henrietta L. T. Wolcott, Massachusetts.

Auditors—Romelia L. Clspp, New York; Ehzabeth N. Danforth, Illinois.

Directors—Sophia C. Hoffman, New York; Lavinia Goodell, Wisconsin; Mary B. Willard, Illinois; Anna Hitchcock, Illinois; Sylvia Goddard, Kentucky; Mary Henderson, Missouri; Ruth O. Delamater, New York; Alice C. Fletcher, New York; Alice C. Fletcher, New Jersey; Dr. Mary Safford Blake, Massachusetts; Margaret V. Longley, Ohio; Caroline M. Severance, California; Phebe M. Rendail, Massachusetts; Mary A. Livermore, Massachusetts; Mary E. Bagg, New York; D. H. Beckwith, Ohio; Lucinda H. Stone, Michigan; Rachel L. Bodley, Pennsylvania; Litta B. Sayles, Connecticut; Phebe A. Hanaford, New Jersey; Henrietta M. Johnson, New Jersey; Caroline M. Brown, Illinois.

In conclusion it may be remarked that the In conclusion it may be remarked that the members are all satisfied with the work accomplished by the session, and congratulate themselves upon the great degree of harmony which has all along pervaded the deliberations.

ARKANSAS. To the Editor of The Tribune. HILLSBORO, Union Co., Ark., Oct. 2.—We have

read the interesting letter of Mr. Gibbs in your weekly issue of the 19th ult., describing Arkansas and its productions, with great interest. If convenient, we would like very much to have him visit this section, one of the garden spots of the State. Our county—Union—is some sixty miles from the railroads and main lines of travel, but as your object seems to be to spy out cheap lands and good homes for the over-crowded populations of your Northern cities, we can assure you, he could not do better than visit us. Land, considering the fertility of it, is cheaper assure you, he could not do better than visit us. Land, considering the fertility of it, is cheaper here than anywhere else in the Union; thousands of acres of our best lands are subject to donation at \$5 per 160 acres, or can be bought at 50 cents per acre from the State, one-half to be paid in county, and half in State serlp, which would make it cost less than 25 cents, greenbacks, per acre. These lands will produce from fitteen to forty bushels corn and from 600 to 1,500 pounds seed-cotton per acre, and all other cereals and roots in proportion. It may seem very improbable to many of your Northern readers that such lands could be bought for the low price mentioned, but it is nevertheless true; and the cause of the great depression in real estate here is easy of explanation. Prior to the War there were a great many wealthy men in this county, owning from fifty to two hundred slaves and thousands of acres of land; during the War large numbers of them emigrated to Texas, carrying their slaves with them. After the War, returning themselves, they left their slaves in Texas, and to-day the county has less population than in 1860. Left without labor to till their fields, and with thousands of acres of land, burdened by the enormous taxes (3½ to 5 per cent) levied under the infamous carpet-bag government of the State, they found themselves too poor to stand up under the load, and suffered hundreds of acres every year to revert back to the State under the Sheriff's hammer. Living, as stated before, off the usual lines of travel, but few immigrants have come into the county,—not more than sufficient to take the place of those that emigrated. The Ouachita River skirts the northern boundary of our county for some eighty miles, giving us a splendid outlet for our productions for six or

eight months in the year (far cheaper than railroad transportation). Yet flowing, as it does, towards the south, from where there are no immigrants to come, it has never been of material benefit to us in increasing our population. We think that if the cheapness and fertility of our soil and its adaptability to agriculture, with the magnificent range for stock (lasting throughout the year) on our creeks, bayous, and old fields, thrown out on account of the scarcity of labor, were but known in the North, we would soon have a flow of immigrants to this section of our State equaling that to any part of Texas. Provisions and everything needed by the immigrants are cheap here, and lumber for building purposes can be had in any quantity for \$10 per 1,000 feet. All in all, we think this one of the most desirable counties in the State to live in and think you could not do better than send your Commissioner here to show up. Political proscription is unknown, and in a few years our public-school system will be on such a firm basis that every child will receive a good education. Yours respectfully, ion. Yours respectfully,
M. L. Jameson, M. D.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Criticisms-Times Gone By-Estimates of Starting a Cheap Homestead--Changed Times--The Railroads--Do Not Pay Profit --Four Years Ago.-The Fire Only Smould-ering--Hobbies--Cash-on-Delivery Plan--A New Potato--Blue-Grass Pastures. freshing, once in a while, to have the even tenor of our way broken in upon in a terse manner, as was recently done by Mr. A. McLachlin, of Ishpeming, Mich. A perusal of his criticism on the concluding remarks of this correspondence of Sept. 12 calls to our mind the good times of Sept. 12 calls to our mind the good times of thirty and forty years ago. I hose were the times when a man chopped down the natural forest, built a house, and then burned the balance of his timber to get rid of it. His gun supplied meat and clothing, the maples yielded up their sweets, and the frontiersman or pioneer, who was half-farmer, half-hunter, was contented to like in frueral style. But those days are gone

to live in frugal style. But those days are gone THERE IS NO POREST TO CUT DOWN in the newer Western States toward which the emigrant naturally turns; there are not even trees enough to supply fencing-material and fuel; wild animals no longer supply food and clothes; and man is not content to live as people did thirty years ago. Rural, Jr., has had some experience in pioneering. He grew up in a family which started with a capital of less than \$100.

The excittific family name of this nature of the control of the co

tain per cent of profit; and railroads that do not pay dividends will have to wait until the country develops and supplies them with work to do.

ONLY FOUR YEARS AGO

there was a great excitement on this same question; and, while the people are quietly and willingly paying the rates now charged, there is a latent feeling of antagonism existing that any attempt to renew the old extortionate rates will fan into life, raising such a breeze that the former excitement will appear insignificant when compared with it. There may have been bad legislation as the result of the so-called "Farmers' Movement;" but it only requires low prices for produce, and high transportation charges, to intensify the evil. Next time there will be no haif-way measures, and the slow movements of Railroad and Warehouse Commissions, and the still more tardy action of the courts, will be enentirely dispensed with. We deprecate violence at all times; but this railroad question is a firebrand among the farmers, and, should the spirit be aroused, there is no teiling to what extreme it might be carried.

ONE OF THE HOBBIES OF THE GRANGERS has been the subject of co-operation. A few years ago, an effort was made to purchase goods in retail lots at wholesale prices. The plan did not work satisfactorily. In most cases, the purchasers were swindled by inferior goods; and the plan has about failed for want of support. Another favorite idea was the purchase of tarming-implements at manufacturers' prices. Grange-agencies were established in nearly every town of any size, and orders taken for nuture delivery. In many cases the implements were poorly made, and they failed in other respects. A great many of those who ordered were unable to pay the cash on delivery, and, as the agency had no capital, the manufacturer was left with the invoice on his hands. A great deal has been said of the exorbitant profits of might. Of the vast number of co-operative stores and agencies started in this State, we are unable to call to mind one which has survived. It is tru

least. It is a seedling of the Peach-Blow, of the same general size and appearance, except that it is more of a claret color, and has but few eyes, and those not deeply set, as in its parent. It has been tested for three seasons, is prolific, a good keeper, cooks quickly, and is very mealy and white. There is no seed for sale, and there will be none, even should future trials prove all that is desired, until it can be sold for a reasonable price.

BLUE-GRASS PASTURE.

The chief value of a blue-grass pasture lies in the amount of feed that it can be made to supply during the winter. If winter-pasture is desired, stock should be kept from it until the ground has frozen and the growth stopped. Cattle turned on then will thrive all winter. Although the outer ends of the grass appears dead, yet underseath all is green and fresh. Pastures fed down to the surface during the autumn months are of little value for winter-feed.

RURAL JE.

TEXAS.

TEXAS.

The Recent Troubles Between Mexican and American Residents in That State.

St. Louis, Oct. 12.—A gentleman from San Antonio, Texas, at present in this city, informs the Republican that the telegrams forwarded by the Press Association from points in New Mexico, from San Diego, and from San Francisco, in relation to the troubled condition of affairs in El Paso County, are inaccurate in many important respects. The impression given out by these dispatches, that the Mexican banditti have crossed the Pecos River, which forms the boundary line, and seized the local Government, this informant says is quite erroneous. The strife, he says, is between the political factions of El Paso County. Many for the citizens, in fact a majority of them, are Mexicans by birth or of Mexican extraction, and speak the Spanish language. The other chief element of the population is composed of native Americans. Between these two factions a bitter antagonism exists at this time, which reached a culminating point on the 10th inst., when Lewis Cardis, the leader of the Mexican party, was killed by Judge Howard, of the opposition. That a few border ruffians from the opposite bank of the Pecos have engaged in the riotous proceedings on the American side is not improbable, but that the affair partakes to any serious extent of the nature of a foreign invasion, the gentleman mentioned above declares it to be a suggestion not warranted by the facts. He admits, however, that a Mexican war would afford great satisfaction to the people of Texas, who would most likely derive great pecuniary benefit therefrom. He even says disreputable means have been employed by unprincipled speculators and certain large corporations to provoke the Mexican partially developed, and thus precipitate a conflict. Numerous filibustering expeditions have been partially developed, and the border is kept in a constant state of agitation by the machinations of designing rascals on both sides of the line.

A Brace of Wonders.

Punama Star and Heratal.

There was yesterday a specimen flower of the butterfly orchid at Mr. Henry Ehrman's establishment, in the city, very curious to behold. It was dark yellow, mottled with brown, in color, with head, body, and wings in almost exact imitation of a butterfly, with three tentacles or feelers about two inches long extending forward from the back of the head. In size the body was about an inch and a half long, widening or flaring out into a peculiarly beautiful blossom in the posterior portion. The addition of the wings made its breadth fully two inches. Altogether it was as curious as beautiful and rare.

rare.

The scientific family name of this natural Provisions for family. 100
Corn for team. 25
Total . \$824
There are a great many things not counted in this statement. There are no tools, furniture, fences, well, stable, etc., etc.,—all necessaries which are indispensable, and which would use up the balance of a thousand dollars without leaving a cent. No man can sit down on forty acres of prairie and support a family, unless he does it in such a way that no civilized person would approve of.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

The farmer no longer lives off his farm, but lives on what its produce will purchase; and we reiterate the statement, that the man who starts on a new farm with much less than \$1,000 cautial will only mortgage himself to the storekeeper and the money-lender as long as he lives.

The scientific family name of this natural wonder is the Oncidium papilio.

At the same time and place there was on exhibition another lusus nature still more interesting if possible than the former. It was a pearl-shell in which a small fish about three inches long had been confined and encrusted over with the pearly subance which forms the shape of the letter U, and if it were not so perfect in contour, from head to tail, including eves, mouth, and every part, it might more resemble the work of some very skillful artist than the sovereign domain of the oyster, and, as it could not be ejected or digested, it was embalmed in a glorous immortality of pearl, for the wonder and admiration of the curious.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND OPERA-HOUSE

THE GREATEST OF ALL CLOWNS!
The active and acting Clown; an Artist whose faculty
for facial cartooning has made his fame world-wide; and Reede, Harry Lesile, Milligan and Weaver, Jennie southern, Jenny Cavana, and the entire Company in the cast. Next week JULE REEN in his Great Drama, "Chris and Lena." Reappearance of the Chicago het, "Chris and Lena." Reappearance of the Chicago het, Bryant, Deerrie Chaptona, the Victorellies, Annie Braddon, Welle, Little Eddor, Cartotta Banks. Museum open daily from 9 a. m. tillé p. m.

with all the new Scenery, Costumes, and Mechanical Effects from Booth's Theatre. New York, introducing GRAND ITALIAN BALLOT, led by the great premiers, Darkosa AND LATOURNIER.

THE GREAT STOTEM SCENE.

1MMOLATION OF SARDANAPALUS, &c.
200 people engaged in this Grand Scenic Flay.
In consequence of the great-outlay strending this extraordinary production, the prices of admission will be as follows: Parquette and Parquette Circle, \$1.25; First Balcony, \$1; Second Balcony, 50c. Marine Prices—Parquet and Circle, \$1; Balcony, 75c; Gallery, 50c.

JOHN T. RAYMOND.

Every Night and Saturday Matinee,
In his new character. PRNNINGTON PEMBROKR, an
Insurance Agent, in Bar ley Campbell's brilliant comedy

As the Insurance Agent Mr. Haymond has added a laurel to his wreath superior in brillancy to his famous COL. SELLERS.

TWO POPULAR LECTURES by Rev. JOHN H. VIN-THAT BOY, THAT BOY'S SISTER,

On Monday and Tuesday Evenings, Oct. 15th and 16th, at 8 o'clock. Tickets only 80 cents, admitting to both lectures. "The lecture on "That Boy' is simply indesorbable. It is bright, witty, crispy, and entertaining." ADELPHI THEATRE.

in the new play
THAT LASS O'LOWRIE'S, With brand hew scenery, numerous sensational excitements. Prices only 15, 25, 35, 50, and 75 cents. Ladies' Popular Theatre. People's Resort. Matiness Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. INAUGURATION OF DRAMATIC SEASON.

Monday, Oct. 15, CAMPBELL'S COMEDY COMPANY in Bartley Campbell's latest success, HOW WOMEN LOVE. A Story of the Sierras. With a Cast of Great Brilliancy. New Scenic Effects. With a Cast of Great The Comedy, has been performed fifty times with great success. The interest of the story of the

Popular Prices! For all NEW STYLES. Our stock is complete.

WEBSTER'S,

STATE-ST. trangers can make their selections from variety of TRIMMED GOODS.

11

tions free of charge. william Carlyle, conductor of Madison street ar No. 297, left his position late Saturday hight while the car was standing on the corner of Washington and State streets, and has not since been heard of. . No cause other than tem-

porary insanity can be assigned. A young man on the West Side is engaged to widow of twice his age, with a glass eye, false umpers, a wooden leg, and a sawdust mate ereto, but she has \$116,000 in United States 1881, and with all her false he loves her still.

Saturday evening John Lumberg and a man amed Suthergreen had an altercation in front each other, and finally Lumbers so angered the other that he drew a knife and plunged it into his left side. The knife fortunately glanced on a rib, and the wound is not serious. Lumbers bismes himself, and will not prosecute.

Minor arrests: Maggie Edwards, Laura Stanley, Nellie Darley, and Joseph Smith, inmates of a West Washington street ranche in which Peter Keenau claims to have been robbed of \$30; John Love, charged by Joseph Carroll, alias "Handy Andy," with attempting to pick his wife's pocket while in a Madison street car; Della Howard, stealing clothing from Madame Powers, No. 82 Fourth avenue.

Late Saturday night, Napoleon P. Nero, of No. 18 Otis street, and John Rost, of No. 18 Otis street, and John Rost, of No. 18 Larrabee street, had a drunken altercation in front of No. 288 Division street, in the course of which Rost lifted Nero in his arms and threw him over a railing into a basement twelve feet deen, so scriously injuring him that his life is despaired of. He was taken to the County Hospital for treatment, and Rost was locked up in the Larrabee Street Station.

In the Larrabee Street Station.

At a country fair a few weeks ago a respectable woman got \$1.25 premium for a patchwork quilt conlaining 176,342 pieces, which it had taken her eleven years to compose. Her husband has estimated that she has put \$16,275.50 worth of time into it, and there have been as many reputations destroyed over it, and as much malice, envy, and all uncharitableness Lave been created by it in that time as a large sewing-circle could have accomplished in a year.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon Michael Heinz, a Pole, 70 years of age, who died suddenly, from poison it is supposed, at No. 44 George street, the residence of Mrs. Petrosky, his first wife's sister. He also leaves a second wite and two grown daughters, with whom he had not been on amicable terms. Also upon Desire Portis, an old Frenchman, who hung himself Saturday in a barn in rear of No. 194 Twenty-fourth street.

About this time of the year the gas-jet be-

About this time of the year the gas-jet be-neath the hot-water urns in saloons renews its wonted fires. It is considered the height of wit to go up to the bar and ask the barkeeper for a sherry-cobbler. The hot Scotch giveth forth a goodly smell, and the active member of the average debating society studies up his the average debating society studies up his "Cushing" nightly till all hours, and plans how, by moving previous questions, rising to points of order, and like stratagems, he may involve the Society in such a snarl of parliamentary discussions that it shall never be able to reach and decide the all-important question of the relative usefulness to society of the horse and the ox.

and the ox.

A very precise and patriotic young man, suffering from consumption, went West from Chicago a few weeks ago, in search of health. Hardly had he arrived at San Diego, Cal., than he grew worse and died. A paper found in his pocket proved to contain the most minute directions for his burial. He desired that the coffin-lid should not be screwed down, and that he should be buried perpendicularly, facing towards Chicago, with a pocket compass and a through ticket via the Union Pacific and Chicago, Burlington & Quiney Roads in his pocket, so that when the Day of Judgment came he could make his way home, and ascend with his friends. His requests were complied with, and they painted in big letters on his cofin-lid: "E To Chicago—2.167 miles," and left him alone in his glory.

A man was hurrying down-town on Saturday

and firmly placed.

A member of the Journal's local staff is writing a novel. So strong are his professional instincts that he has put a sensational heading over each chapter; the conversations are all in the form of interviews, ending with the sacramental, "Good day, sir,"—"Good morning;" the movements of the hero are chronicled in the inevitable reportorial manner, "Where Alonzo arrived on the seene," and when any of the characters have occasion to say anything the novelist proceeds as follows: "Clasping her to his heaving bosom, Alonzo spoke. A synopsis of his remarks is appended;" or else, "Alonzo on rising was greeted with applause. He spoke to the following effect." In one particularly fine passare where an ordinary writer would have said that the state of Alonzo's feelings baffled description, the new star of the literary firmament remarks that owing to the want of space he is compelled to omit an extended report of the hero's mental condition.

There is nothing like being courteous. The

he.is compelled to omit an extended report of the hero's mental condition.

There is nothing like being courteous. The other day, as a young man who had been caught in a sudden shower was standing in a doorway on Madison street, about a block below Ashland avenue, and wondering how he was to get home to Harrison street, he was accosted by a stranger armed with a capacious umbrella, who asked him if he could guide him to Union Park. "Certainly, sir," replied the young man, with great courtesy; "I am going that way myself, and shall take great pleasure in guiding your devious footsteps thither." So they set out together, and the wicked young man led his innocent victim away towards the south. "I thought Union Park lay to the north of Madison street?" "So it does," unblushingly replied the Chicagoan, "and we are going north. You are a stranger, I suppose, and haven't got the points of the compass quite down to hard-pan. vet." "But," said the stranger, suspiciously, "the lamps say this street is south." "O, they got turned when the men eleasied them," replied the Chicagoan; "that often happens." "Are we 'most there?" asked the stranger as they reached Harrison street. "Almost," answered the Chicagoan; "this is my shouse, but I'll give you directions so that you can't miss the road. [Here he inserted his latch-key into the door, and secured his line of retreat.] You know where Madison street is?" "Yes!" cxclaimed the man, while his eyes got as big as trade doilars. "Well, go back to Madison street, to the corner where you met me, go on up one block and turn to your right, and there you are. Good evening. Thanks for your umbrella. Don't let me detain you," and he slipped in at the door, and was speedily gone from the stranger's gaze like a beautiful dream, without waiting to be thanked, and before the stranger could furl his umbrella and begin the engagement.

Announcements.

had taken out a marriage license for himself and Ceila Manning, an American girl. Not a few exclaimed, "How long will they live together." and no one could have foretold that this love affair was to have so sudden and unexpected an end. Mong Fong lives with a German lady, Mrs. Woltz, at No. 323 Third avenue. Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning moans and groans were heard in the Chinaman's apartments, and the family went to see what was the matter. He was then nearly dead, and was lying in a pool of blood, having shot himself though the abdomen. He died within an hour afterwards without having spoken a word. The cause for his suicide is found in the fact that his inamorata had gone back on him. He had cherished her kindly, made her numerous presents, had bought furniture and the delicacies for the wedding that was to have taken place last night. After getting the license, he went over to Cella's house,—she was working in some bouse in the Milwaukee avenue section,—but failed to find her. He went again, and failed once more, and when he came home, he complained bitterly about his girl having gone back on him. The sequel is a sad one. He loved "not wisely, but too well."

Mong Fong was about 33 years of age, and has been in this country for the past six years, five of which he worked for Kohn Bros., cigarmakers, on Wabash avenue. He was steady and reliable, and Mr. Kohn said yesterday, when he heard of his death, that he would not have lost him for \$500. He was an excellent cigarmaker, and in the packing department had few if any equals.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon, and returned a verdict of suiside. The girl, Celia Manning, could not be found after a most diligent search, and this gave rise to a rumor that the Chinaman had killed the girl, and then committed suicide. There is, however, very little possibility of truth in the story. The girl's frieuds or relatives no doubt persuaded her from the marriage, and have her secreted somewhere.

secreted somewhere.

HOTRI. ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—Lieut. C. T. Webster, United States Army; Daniel A. Thatcher, Galveston, Tex.; Charles X. Cordier, New York; T. S. Casey, Wheeling, W. Va.; W. F. Sprague, Detroit; A. W. French, Cleveland; George W. Rodgers, Baltimore; H. B. Moses, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. F. Bennett, St. Paul... Tremont House—M. C. Chandler, Liverpool, Eng.; Maj. H. Gardner, New York; Miss Rosa Rand, J. W. Morris, Miss Joste Batchelder, Misse Estelle Mortimer, Campbell Comedy Company, New York; Miss Joste Batchelder, Misse Estelle Mortimer, Campbell Comedy Company, New York; J. I. Booze, Sionx City; Charles Jarvis, Memphis; C. A. Henderson, Kansas City; Robert Eastman, Lomiou, Eng.; H. Gardner, J. C. Chatterton, New York; J. Johnson Albany, N. R... Palmer House—George W. Cook, Boston; M. Ayers, San Francisco; C. H. Amden, Concord, N. H.; Joseph Thompson, Australia; M. D. Thompson, Australia; the Hon. John K. Cowan, Esitimore; W. Sport, Lonisvilie, Ry.; J. H. Weston, La Crosse, Wis; J. M. Walpole, New Orleans Picayune; John Angustin, New Orleans Democrat... Grand Pacific—The Hon. George G. Wright, Des Moines, Ia.; Ex. Gov. C. C. Washburn, Madison, Wis.; R. Gordon, St. Paul; Fred S. Wines, Secretary State Board of Charitres, Springfield; William Irving, Omaha; the Rev. E. H. DeBevoise, North Brookfield, Mass.... Commercial—H. G. Curran, Wis.; B. G. Hanon, Albany, N. Y.; John Power, Philadelphia, Pa.; Black Fisher, Albany, N. Y.; D. F. Ellis, Boston, Mass.

THE GERMAN DRAMA. NEW CHICAGO.

At the New Chicago Theatre last evening Mr.

Alexander Wurster's German Dramatic Company appeared in a new play by Mr. Julius Rosen, the able author of "Lemons," and other ceiebrated plays. The new play is entitled "Der Confusionsrath" (council of confusion), and is one of the best productions of Mr. Rosen. It is well written, has a good plot, and its manifold and comic complications keep up the inter-est and good humor of the audience to the last. Perhaps much of the success of this play last evening was due to the excellent portrayal of the various characters by Mr. Wurster's Company, which proved again that it could bring out plays of this kind even better than the old company. There were some defects, but they were overshadowed by the acting of those who assumed the principal parts. As usual, Miss Cottrelly (as the proprietress of a laundry) bore off the honors of the evening. As usual, Miss Cottrelly (as the proprietress of a through ticket via the Union Pacific and Chicago, Burlington & Quiney Roads in his pocket, so that when the Day of Judgment came he could make his way home, and ascend with his friends. His requests were complied with. and they painted in big letters on his coffin-lid: "Is To Chicago—1,167 miles," and left him alone in his glory.

A man was hurrying down-town on Saturday afternoon to catch the 4:30 mail with an important letter, when at a crossing just shead of the car he saw two women, one of whom was shaiking hands with the other, and evidently about to bid her adieu. His blood froze with horror at the sight, and, falling back into his seat, he groaned, "I knew it—I've been there before—it'll be kiss, kiss, itse; good-by, dear; have you got your small change handy for the conductor! Good-by; there, if I haven't left the parcel of grapes; well, don't keep the car waiting; good-by; is my dress looped up behind! kiss, kiss: don't forget about the overskirt pattern; and so on, and so on. Ten blocks of good time wasted, sure. The miserable man was right, and when he reached the Post-Office it was 4:34, and his letter had to wait over till this morning. O, woman, in our hours of haste, uncertain, coy, and firmly placed.

A member of the Journal's local staff is writing a novel. So strong are his professional in at the comedy M. Offenbach's brillish and spating operating the have the comedy M. Offenbach's brillish and spating operating operating the comedy m. Offenbach's brillish and spating operating the comedy m. Off given at; the New Chicago this season. After the comedy M. Offenbach's brilliant and sparkling operetta, "Die Verlobung bei der Laterne," was given, and created as much of a furore as when it was produced at the North Side Turner Hall a week or two ago. The acting and singing was of the best description, and the rounded manner in which it passed over the stage showed that it had been well studied and rehearsed. Mr. Kost, who is not only a good actor but also an excellent buffo singer. played and sang the part of Peter very cieverly, and Mesdames Cottrelly, Schaumberg, and Claussen did equal justice to their parts as Catharina, Anna Maria, and Liese, respectively. The full house showed that the patrons of the German drama are beginning to appreciate the merits of Mr. Wurster's new company.

WEST TWELFTH STREET TURNER HALL.

At Wasserman's German Theatre, at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, was given Kneisel's popular and sprightly society drama, "Die Anti-Xantippe, oder Krieg den Franen (War Among the Women). The play was one of the best yet given at this theatre, and the company was at its height of drollery, especially Mr. Schober and Miss Boeckel. The audience was a large and appreciative one, and the hero and heroine were several times called before the curtain.

TWO CHICAGO GIRLS.

HOW THEY SOUGHT THEIR FORTUNES.

A few days ago a dispatch was received at police headquarters asking about two girls who seemed to have run away from Chicago to the East in a search for a fortune. A reporter who undertook to ascertain the facts in the case dis-covered that the girls were at the time of makor the north of Madison street; ""80 it does," inblushingly replied the Chicagon, "and we re going north. You are a stranger, I suppose, and haven't got the points of the compass quite fown to hard-pan vet." "But," said the stranger, supposed, when the supposed of the compassion of ing his inquiries in the Gregory-Street Police Station, Jersey City, N. J. Their names are

noon of Tuesday, Oct. 2, and at once endeavored to find their way to Brooklyn. A gentleman at Fulton Ferry being asked paid their ferriage and they inquired their way to the corner of Concord and Pearl streets, where they had been told they would find an intelligence office from which they would readily get work. The proprietress demanded \$2 from each as her fee, but after some pleading consented to let the girls sit there and endeavor to get a place, they to pay her \$2 each from their first month's wages in case of success. A kind, hearty Irish cook, herself out of place, paid eight cents a night for each to secure them lodgings. They begged from house to house, morning and evening, for food, until they obtained it. After ten days of hopeless waiting and hunger their spirits were broken, and they began to sicken for home. They begged their way across the ferry to New York, and thence to Jersey City. A man chewing a piece of wood was accosted by the girls, who told him they were hungry. He took them to a restaurant and bought them food, and then went with them to the office of Mr. Barker, the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railway, and asked tickets for them. They could not be obtained, and the girls were taken to the Police Station. The best thing that could be done for them was of course to telegraph here, and it was that dispatch which set the reporter on the hunt for the story. unt for the story.

SPORTING NEWS.

BASE-BALL.

THE CHICAGO CLUB'S FIELDING AVERAGES. The official returns of the season having been received by the Chicago Club (as to its players) from Mr. Secretary Young, the figures are given in full below. They are valuable because they are the first, and only possible, publication of the figures for each position—a method of reckoning made necessary by the numerous changes n position which have taken place in the Chica go team this year. The heads of columns explain clearly the figures under them. The games with the Cincinnati Club are of course left out of the computation. Following is the showing:

| and the second s | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| Player and gosition. | Total games in which position was played | fotal numb'r of | Total of put | Total of as- | made errors | Total numb'r of | chances ac- | position years |
| Spalding as 1b | 37 | 352 | 377 | 18 | | 413 | .957 | |
| Spaiding as 20 | 9 | 81 | 28 | 30 | 4 | | .936 | |
| Spalding as 3b | 2 | 18 | 0 | 5 | | 10 | .500 | |
| Spalding as p | 2 | 7 | 0 | 5 | | . 6 | .834 | .850 |
| Spaiding as l.f | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | | | 1000 | |
| Glenn as l. f | 32 11 | 279 95 | 117 | 5 | | | .943 | |
| Glenn as 1b | | 437 | 106 | 172 | | 313 | .889 | .982 |
| Peters as a. s | 27 | 170 | | 27 | | 120 | | |
| Anson as 3b.,. | | 245 | 58 | 66 | | 145 | .856 | |
| McVey as c | 34 | 258 | 118 | 21 | 25 | 164 | .848 | |
| McVey as 3b | | 93 | 12 | 25 | | 43 | | |
| Movey as D | | 58 | 3 | 16 | | | .704 | |
| McVey as 1b | | | 15 | 0 | | 16 | .938 | |
| Barnes as 2b | | 154 | 43 | 60 | | 120 | | |
| Hines as c. f | | 135 | 27 | 2 | 4 | 33 | .879 | .917 |
| Hines as r. f | | 64 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 13 | .847 | |
| Hines as 2b | 111 | 99 | 29 | 36 | | | .774 | |
| Hines as l. f | | 135 | 14 | -1 | 8 | 23 | | |
| Hallinan as r. f. | 15 | 130 | | 2 | 4 | 26 | | |
| Eggler as c.f | | 217 | 40 | 7 | 7 | 54 | .889 | |
| Bradley as p | | 335 | 22 | 105 | 32 | 159 | .799 | |
| Bradley as 3b | | 52 | 5 | 10 | | 22 | .682 | ****** |
| Bradiey as 1b | | 8 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1000 | |
| Bradley as r. f | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 0 | .000 | |
| Smith as 2b | | | 25 | . 25 | 12 | 62 | 1007 | |
| Smith as c. f | | 63 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 500 | ••••• |
| Smith as r. f | | 27 67 | 16 | . 3 | 4 | 23 | 997 | |
| Waitt as r.f | | 80 | 13 | 0 | | 20 | 850 | |
| Eden as r.f | 11 | 36 | 7 | 1 | 5 | | 616 | |
| Quinn as r.f Jones as c.f | 9 | 18 | 5 | î | 1 | 7 | 858 | .857 |
| Reis as D | | 18 | 1 | 11 | o | 12 | 1000 | 1001 |
| | | | | | | | | |

the present and the best which were been that the present of the p

How a Combination Overreach ed Itself.

Basion Commercial Bulletin.

The tack-maunfacturers' combination is one of the strongest in the country. For the past two or three years it mas been engaged in a vigorous and fairly-successful attempt to bolster up the price of tacks by limiting the production. No mill belonging to the combination can run more than four days each week, no matter how many orders it may zet, nor how important it may be that they should be filled quickly. Competition among members of the combination is utterly killed out. The result is, that tacks sell for from 25 to 40 per cent more than they might be sold for allowing a fair profit for the maker.

Like all similar monopolles, the existence of this combination depends upon its crushing out all rivalry. During the flush times, before some of the manufacturers belonging to the Union became financially crippled, as they are at present, this crushing out was an easy matter. If a man started a factory independent of the combination, the latter either bought him out, stopped his factory, and left it idle, or else sold at less than cost the kinds of goods which he made, recouping themselves by charging more for the kinds which he did not make. As the whole combination was stronger than any one individual, the latter always went to the wall, and then the combination would advance the prices of all kinds of tacks.

Not long since a tack-factory, with four machines, was started at Assonet, a few miles above Fall River. The combination had not the financial strength to pursue its old tactics, so it unthinkingly leased the premises for two years and shut the factory up, hoping to be so favored by fortune that at the end of the two years it might crush out the factory utterly. The manufacturer, however, stipulated that he should be allowed to fill whatever orders he might receive for tacks during the two years, the tax being made at one of the combination factories and shipped to Assonet, where he labels the packages "Assonet Tack Works," and sends them

A Swiss Colony in the South.

A Swiss Colony in the South.

A Swiss colony settled on Cumberland Mountain, Tenn., in 1573. This colony, which consists of 115 families, making a company of about 700 people, purchased 10,000 acres of mountain land at \$1 per acre, and now, although four years have eiapsed, each head of a family has a comfortable home, surrounded by an orchard and garden, and decorated with a profusion of mountain flowers. There is a large store that is managed for the colony, members of which get goods from it at wholesale cost; the colony has its own school, church, doctors, etc., and the members their own candidates to govern the districts in which they live. The colonists already have dairies and cheese factories in successful operation, and all their products find ready sale and command fancy prices. They have splendid heads of cattle, and their barns are built as carefully as their houses. There is also a colony of 'Swiss near Greenville, S. C., about as large as the Tennessee colony, and it is prospering finely.

Got the Pure Article.

A Londoner who is the happy possessor of some meadows on the banks of the Thames, in those meadows keeps some cows. One morning his dairymaid brought him a letter which she said was tied to the tail of one of the cows. On opening it he found it contained a threepenny piece and the following memorandum: "To the owner of this cow: Sir: For the last hour we have been trying at various houses to purchase some milk. Having been unsuccessful we took the liberty of extracting a soda-water bottle full from the bearer. Please accept our apologies and our threepence. Yours respectfully, THREE BANK-HOLIDAY KREPERS.

A BAD BREAK

Exasperating Suspension of Communication with the Old World.

A Storm in Europe Playing Havoc with the Land Wires.

Consequent Uncertainty as to the Coexistence of a Political Storm.

No Advices of Any Kind by Cable Since Midnight of Saturday.

> THE CAUSE OF IT. A TRANSATLANTIC STORM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.-No dispatches have been received by the Associated Press from Europe since midnight of Saturday. The land wires connecting with the cables on the European side are interrupted by the storm.

CERKOVNA. THE FIGHT BETWEEN MEHEMET ALI AND THE CZAROWITCH.

Dispatch to London Times.
VIENNA, Sept. 24.—The details at last to hand of the fight on the 21st inst. at Cerkovna, on the Banicka Lom, reduce it considerably in impor-tance compared with premature rumors attach-ed to it. Still, it has some weight, as it seems the first check encountered by Mehemet Ali in his advance. Although in the Turkish camp it is known under the euphonious name of a forced reconnaissance, it looked very much like a serireconaissance, it looked very much like a serious attempt to gain a footing on the right bank of the Banicka-Lom, which failed chiefly through the want of support to the Egyptian battalions. The ten battalions in the first line seem, as usual, to have done their duty, and to have gained ground, which some of them would not even give up when the order to fall back was given. For once Mehemet Ali did not contrive to have the numerical superiority. The ten battalions which he placed in the first line found themselves faced by twelve Russian battalions. given. For once Mehemet All did not contrive to have the numerical superiority. The ten battalions which he placed in the first line found themselves faced by twelve Russian battalions,—eight of the Thirty-second Division of the Eleventh Corps d'Armee, and four of the Thirty-fifth Division of the Thirteenth Corps,—while in the course of the afternoon the Russians brought up from Koprivea. lower down the Banicka-Lom, the other division of the Thirteenth Corps d'Armee; so that even if the nine Egyptian battalions had taken part in the fight, the superiority of numbers would still have been in favor of the Russians. With all this, it tells in favor of Mehemet All that, seeing the day was lost, he did not force the attack, but withdrew his troops. A brigade of the Thirty-second Division of the Eleventh Corps seems to have been chiefly engaged on the Russian side, which shows that one, at least, of the three brigades of the Eleventh Corps, previously stationed in and around Tirnova, had been brought up to strengthen the forces on the Jantra. Gen. Tatischeff, who is mentioned as the Russian leader, figured in the original ordre de bataile as Commander of the Eleventh Corps d'Armee. Nothing is said about the losses on either side, so they cannot have been very great. A Russian official telegram, dated Gorny Studen, the 24th inst., gives the following details concerning the battle of Cerkovna:

"On the 21st, at 11 o'clock, the Turks, numbering 20,000 men, with forty pieces of cannon, attacked our positions, defended by twelve battalions. The first attack was directed against the right flank. Gen. Gortchakoff and Maj. Dombrowski, with the kourstk Regiment, approached within thirty feet of the enemy, charged them with the bayonet, and out them to flight. The Turks left 200 dead. The second attack on our left flank was repulsed by the Viatca Regiment. The last effort of the Turks against our centre was also repulsed, the Turks sent a flag of truce to demand permission to bury their dead, and 800 bodies were buried upder o

is rather poured into the mouth than otherwise, the slightest inhalation being sufficient for the rest.

Another generally neglected obligation is that of spreading butter on one's bread as it lies on one's plate, or but slightly lifted at one end from the plate; it is very frequently buttered in the air, bitten in gouges, and still held in the face and eyes of the table with the marks of the teeth on it. This is certainly not altogether pleasant, and it is better to cut it a bit at a time, after buttering it, and put piece by piece in the mouth with one's finger and thumb.

Let us mention a few things concerning the eating, of which there is sometimes doubt. A cream cake and anything of similar nature should be eaten with knife and fork, never bitten. Asparagus—which should always be served on bread or totast, so as to absorb superfluous moisture—may be taken from the finger and thumb; if it is fit to be set before you the whole of it may be eaten. Peas and beans, as we all know, require the fork only. Potatoes, if mashed, should be mashed with the fork, Green corn should be eaten from the coo, but it must be held with a single hand, and not after the fashion of the Alderman's wife at the Lord Mayor's dinner. French artichokes are to be eaten with the fingers, slightly pulled apart at the top and one of the leaves pulled out with finger and thumb; the fleshy end of this leaf is then dipped in the salad dressing served with it, and only that atom of a paler color at the bottom of the leaf is taken as it peels off between the lips, when the dry portion is to be laid back in the plate. It is always served as a separate course by itself; a pretty hand looks very pretty indeed when fingering a French artichoke. Celery, creases, radishes, and all that sort of thing, are, of course, to be eaten with the fork, without the assistance of the knife; a bit of bread in the left hand sometimes helps one to master a refractory more.

It is best to be very moderate in the beginning of a dinner, as one does not know what is to Another generally neglected obligation is that

hands; but this is as awkward a way as it is weak; the knife should be grasped freely by the handle only, the forefinger being the only one to tough the blade, and that only along the back of the blade at its root, and no further down. In sending one's blate to be helped a second time, one should retain one's knife and fork, for the convenience of waiter and carver. At the conclusion of a course, where they have been used, knife and fork should be laid side by side onthe plate—never crossed; the old custom of crossing them was in obedience to an ancient religious formula. The servant should offer everything at the left of the guest, that the guest may be at liberty to use the right hand. If one has been given a mapkin ring, it is necessary to fold one's nashin and use the ring; otherwise the napkin should be left unfolded. One's teeth are not to be picked at table, but if it is impossible to hinder it, it should be done behind the napkin. One may pick a bone at the table, but, as with corn, only one hand is allowed to touch it; yet one can usually get enough from it with knife and fork, which is certainly the more elegant way of doing; and to take her teeth to it gives the lady the look of caring a little too much for the pleasures of the table; one is, however, on no account to suck one's fingers after it.

Wherever there (is any doubt as to the best way to a thing, it is wise to follow that which is the most rational, and that will almost invariably be found to be the proper etiquette. There is a reason for everything in polite usage; thus the reason why one does not blow a thing to cool it, is not only that it is an inelegant and vulgar action intrinsically, but because it may be offensive to others—cannot help being so, indeed; and it, moreover, implies haste, which, whether resulting from greediness or from a desire to get away, is equally rude and objectionable. Everything else may be as easily traced to its origin in the fit and becoming.

If, to conclude, one seats one's self properly at table, and take

AN ARIZONA ROMANCE.

cuse for it whatever.

A Tale of Principles and a Pony vs. Beauty and Gold Untold-How Mountain Jos Bought the Beast and Won the Beauty.

Correspondence Pittsburg Telegraph.
Tucson, Arizona, Aug. 28.—Everything here is on a magnificent scale, from the spiders that spin webs to the frontiersman who spins yarns;

"And then he set about making preparations for the undertaking. Several gailant young fellows volunteered to go with him, but he declined their services. He old up that overgrown revolver of his, stowed away about 500 cartridges and about ten pounds of jerked meat in his clothes, and taking the trail of the Kickapoos, set out in the early morning. He followed it all day cautiously, and by night was far up in the mountains. The next day, near noon, as he reached the brow of an immense precipice, the redskins opened upon him in the rear.

ed it all day cautiously, and by night was far up in the mountains. The next day, near noon, as he reached the brow of an immense precipice, the redskins opened upon him in the rear.

"He was completely trapped. All means of retreat were cut off, and there was death both before and behind him. But Joe made up his mind to die game. Dodging behind a rock, he opened with his shooting-iron and made it lively for the ambushers. Every shot told, and soon a dozen dead Indians were stretched out on the mountain top. But their comrades were undaunted, and nearly a hundred of them made a dash to seize him. He had already killed twenty-six of them, but he saw that he must soon be overpowered.

"Flight was impossible, and, preferring to kill himself rather than be tortured by the Indians, he rushed to the precipice, fully 2,000 feet high, and leaped boldly into space.

"But during his fearful descent he did not lose his presence of mind. He was going down near the face of the rocks, and observed that stunted pines and hemlocks grew out of the frequent crevices. He began grasping in the tops of them, which first bent and then broke, but he found that he was breaking the force of his fall. For the last 300 feet the brushes were thick, and Joe was soon going down, dropping from one to the other in perfect safety.

"At last he reached the bottom, suffering from a few bruises and several rather serious wounds received in the contest with the Indians overhead. Just as he was congratulating himself upon his wonderful escape another pack of red devils broke from the chaptal and opened fire. Another hand-to-hand contest took place and Joe killed nine of his senemics. He then started to run along the base of the cliff, when on a sudden the earth gave way under him and he fell into a deep fissure. The Indians were immediately upon him, and fired two or three wolleys down the hole and then covered it up with immense boulders.

"Joe had fallen some twenty feet, and, realizing the deep of the contest from shots from shove got un-

immediately upon him, and fired two or three volleys down the hole and then covered it up with immense boulders.

"Joe had fallen some twenty feet, and, realizing the danger from shots from above, got under the shelving of the rock and thus avoided the balls. The Indians, supposing him dead, made no further investigations. Realizing his desperate situation, Joe set about extricating himself, and found that he was in a vast cave with a large number of ramifications. In the midst of pitchy darkness he began his exploration, which continued for four or five days, but which to him seemed as many years.

"The jerked meat on his person satisfied the cravings of his appetite, and he found plenty of pure water to drink. At last he gave up, and lay down to die. Listening intently, he heard what seemed like human voices, and this once more gave him heart. Crawling in the direction from which the sounds came, he at length reached a point from which he was able to look into a vast rotunda, fitted up in barbaric splendor, and lighted with pine knots and sputtering lamps, and there, reclining on a couch of bear skins, he beheld Inez Romuldo talking with

"At length the old hag withdrew in an op-posite direction, and Joe speedily made his pres-ence known to the fair captive. A hurried con-sultation followed, and the whole situation was taken in.

"At length the old hag withdrew in an opposite direction, and Joe speedily made his presence known to the fair captive. A hurried consultation followed, and the whole situation was taken in.

"Inez explained that she was held a prisoner by the Chief of the tribe, Red Eagle, who was determined she should marry him. Red Eagle was a half-blood, his father being a Spaniard. The entrance to the cave was narrow, well concealed, and its existence known only to a few of the Indians. They still swarmed in the mountains, but in two weeks were going south for a raid upon the settlements, and only a small guard were to be left in the cave.

"All this Inez hurriedly explained to Joe, and it was agreed that he was to lie concealed in the unexplored portions of the cave to the rear, recover from his wounds, and wait till the Indians left before attempting a rescue, while Inez was to furnish him with provisions from her own allowance.

"The Chief, Red Eagle, in the meantime treated her with distinguished consideration, offering her no indignities, and ordering that she should have whatever she called for. After three weeks of weary waiting Inez learned from the old woman that Red Eagle and his braves had gone south, and that four braves had been left to guard her night and day. They took up their places in the far corner of the great hall, and Joe waited impatiently until they should go to sleep. Day and night were the same in the cave, but finally the braves stretched themselves out one after another to sleep. That sleep was their last, for four shots from Joe's revolving carbine fired in rapid succession killed them all before either was aware of his danger.

"The old woman was forced to guide them to the entrance of the cave, which was found after many and tortuous windings, and Inez and Joe emerged from their living tomb just after surrise. Joe then saw that he had passed entirely through the mountain.

"Boundo and his friends had long giventhem both up for dead, and their feelings may be better imagined than described whe

I want to know if you will trust me for the other \$5."

"I'll give you the pony and anything else you want,' said the Senor. "You deserve anything that you will ask for."

"But with all that the Senor could do or say, Joe made him take the \$60 and let him have the pony with \$5 due on it."

"Well, that is the most unnatural ending to a wonderfully romantic story I ever heard. Col. Fleance Fitz Roy, there is something wrong with the sentiment and civilization of Tucson."

"Now, don't deceive yourself there again," put in the Colonel. "MountainJoe' and Inez Romuldo are to be married next week, and we will both go to the wedding."

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sumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and in fact they clox the action of the very organs that caused the cough. caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder blade, feelings of drowsiness and restiesances, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and beloning up of wind.

ness and restiessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and beliefing up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver. Two heavy colds and if the cough in these cases be sundenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and aimost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain optum or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, allow or the symptoms otherwise are suffice, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise are prepared only by these medicines are prepared only by these medicines are prepared only by .

Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sta. Philadelphia. And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

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By WM. F. HODGES & CO. CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

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NEAR CARPENTER,

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B. T. Babbarr's Toller Soap " is the trade-mark by which this elegant toilet luxury is designated, and for application to the delicate skin of infants, children, and ladies, it is altogether unequaled in its emolliest properties. The Soap is not perfumed, the ingredients being of such absolute purity as to require no aid from chemistry to disquise inferior materials. The most refined tasks considers the absence of artificial perfume the state considers the absence of artificial perfume the state of th

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